THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 40.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

IT IS satisfactory to note that the conduct of the zemindars as a body in the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions is viewed with approbation in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the reports of the two Divisions referred to :

Burdwan Division.—Complaints are made that Okhoy Narain Bhoojan of Balsaye, in the south of Midnapore, has caused much bad feeling by oppressive management of his estate, The members of the Banerjee family of Ajudhya in Baukoora have distinguished themselves discreditably, and have appeared in the criminal courts at the instance of Government, and of one another. No other landlords in this division have contributed to public disturbance or bad feeling. As a body, they are men of enlightenment and public spirit, and the absence of agrarian differences testifies to the good understanding which exists between them, and their tenantry.

Rajshahye Division.—The conduct of the zemindars during the year was generally satisfactory, but no conspicuous display of public spirit or liberality is mentioned in the report. In Pubna the family quarrels of some of the minor landlords caused trouble, but the most influential families are said to have behaved peacefully. The Magistrate of Rungpore does not speak favourably of the management of the estate of Roy Luchmeeput Singh Bahadoor. The Sharoopore estate in the same district is also reported to be badly managed by the amla in charge.

We hope the warning given to the zemindars named will not be lost upon them. If the Government considers it right to publicly gibbet to infamy zemindars guilty of misconduct, we do not object to the practice, but why does it not similarly publish its opinion on public officers? Why for instance has the report on Mr. Grant's administration been kept out of public view?

THE TIMES publishes a very interesting letter from its "own correspondent" on Anglo-Indian morality. The writer says, "it is by no means as rare as one could wish to hear Anglo-Indian bachelors declare that nothing has done so much to keep them bachelors as what they have seen of married life in India."

THE CORRESPONDENT gives the following picture of Anglo-Indian life :

A handful of white people are placed among millions with whom they have neither colour, creed, language, nor customs in common—with whom in fact, they feel usually the reverse of sympathy, their very safety, perhaps, depending on close union—and they, naturally, hang together and learn to live on terms of such intimacy and familiarity as only the ties of blood relationship permit in England, or any country in which there are no such cementing influences at work. Then, many, if not most, of the stations are so small that the residents must either quarrel—an alternative by no means unsparingly adopted—or see so much of each other that extreme intimacy is well nigh inevitable. Such stations too are often so dull that people are wholly dependent on each other for what amusement and excitement may be somehow had and any real escape from the all but insupportable *ennui* and dreary routine of life comes to be considered worth no matter what cost or risk. Life is in fact a sort of perpetual life on board ship, where as Macaulay after trying it, writes the passengers when they are not eating, drinking or sleeping have little to do but flirt or fight. These dull voyages by the way—so frequent among Anglo-Indians, with their long *tete-a-tete* talks in dark corners, and evening promenading and dancing in deck and sympathetic star-gazing over moon-lit seas—are declared, by the initiated to have no little to do with subsequent escapades, especially as a large proportion of wives make the journey without their husbands after a long separation or with a long separation in store for them. Separation between husband and wife so frequent and inevitable in India, is, indeed of all causes the one to which most mischief is usually traced. Then, again, Anglo-Indian society is in great measure military and though much nonsense is talked and written about the profligacy of military men, and for so much smoke there is some fire and the very nonsense tends to create the evil, since men are prone to do what their fellows expect them to do—provided it be pleasant—on the principle that what one expects one is half prepared to condone, or, at least tolerate as in the natural order of things. Besides many of these 'chartered libertines," if they are to be so considered are young men with far more leisure time far more love of pleasure and excitement than here they quite know what to do with. Anglo-Indian society is moreover essentially an aristocracy and aristocracies notoriously care little comparatively speaking for what is after all perhaps the chief safeguard of public morality—public opinion.

HOW THE PRIDE OF RACE dulls the sense of decency :

In England even the opinion of the Servants-Hall—so at least says an observer of life and manners no less keen-eyed than Thackeray—may contribute its quota to the force of moral police. But in India pride of race makes the Anglo-Indian lady almost as indifferent to what her servants may think as pride of birth made the Marquise of the *Ancien Regime* who could not understand how a creature barely fit to bring water for her bath could be regarded as a "man whose presence need in the least interfere with her use of it.

We once heard a story that a Collector was sitting on the bench when his Angelina came and imprinted a kiss upon his cheeks in open *ijlas*. The *Saheb* was annoyed and gently hinted to his fair partner that she should not have courted love in the presence of so many strangers. The *Mem Saheb* replied, "the brutes did not understand these things!"

HOW PROMOTION is sometimes regulated in India :

Nor is the constitution of Anglo-Indian society more aristocratic than official. It may be roughly divided into those who want promotion and those who have it to give and scandal whispers that the path of promotion is sometimes made marvellously smooth for the not too jealous or vigilant husband of a pretty wife. Here and there one even hears of officials disposed to play Angelo, and finding the wife less like Isabel than the husband like Claudio. But this is probably only an exaggeration of the fact so often asserted that it has begun to be believed that some ladies are so carried away by love for their lords and wifely anxiety to further their interests as to forget that even this most laudable end will not justify every means.

LIFE IN HILL-RETREATS :

The Anglo-Indian husband is chained to his desk of office in the plains through the hot weather, is this a reason why his wife, too, should remain for months broiling and boiling with the thermometer over 100, to lose her health, and, worse still her looks while a cool climate is within a few days' perhaps, hours reach? She would of course gladly indulge herself in the feminine luxury of self-sacrifice but her husband will not hear of this; and then, too, there are children, whom it were unmotherly to trust to hireling hands. So she tears herself away to some hill-station, and there, though, like the spouseless Adriatic, mourning her lord, nevertheless feels that he cannot wish her to fret away, in widowed loneliness, her health and looks, and so again yielding to his wishes permits one of the idle bachelors with whom every hill-station swarms to take upon himself the difficult and delicate duty of consoling her. The arrangement rests firmly on the sound basis of reciprocity, the lady not getting more than she gives. Female society of the proper kind is known to have a most refining softening influence upon a young man, doing what the other "ingenuous arts" may have failed to do for him (and some of the young "rude Indians of untutored mind," accustomed to bully natives rather want this discipline,) teaching him to hand tea and even drink it—since etiquette freely permits the *tete-a-te* kettledrum if is it thus only one eye to the *tete-a-te* dinner. Trained to fetch and carry, to be the constant companion of his mistress's rides and walks to trot alongside her jampan and snarl at unwelcome intruders, he has naturally come to be called a "bow-how," and the "bow-wow is as recognized an institution of Indian hill-life—if I may be pardoned a comparison between two things which only outwardly resemble each other—as the *cavaliere servant* is or was of life in Italy. No grass-widows establishment is considered complete without at least, one bow-wow nor is anybody surprised—far less shocked—to find her name always coupled with that of one and the same gentleman whose special right and duty it is to look after her at promenade or picnic, Badminton or ball, is almost as much recognized as if he were her husband—for whom indeed strangers run an awkward risk of mistaking him until they have time to notice how often the two are together. His position once established the lady's other admirers make way for him as they would for a *fiance*, and, if she has much social *prestige* it is scarcely safe even to ask her to dinner without providing for her the one sympathetic being who has made special study of her wants and little peculiarities and upon whose presence so much of her happiness and amiability throughout the evening may therefore depend. The non-Indian outsider cannot, perhaps, help regarding the bow-wow institution as peculiar to say the least and speculating upon the war to the knife which at home Mrs. Grundy would wage with it desperately resolved to slay it or perish in the attempt, But here even Mrs. Grundy would have to give into the exigencies of Indian hill life and surely the very openness with which the arrangement is carried on—to say nothing of its absurdly unromantic name—might carry conviction of its innocence to all charitable minds. There are to the pure-minded few sights more touching than that of a congenial couple "young loving and beautiful, it may be ever seeking sweetest sympathy and solace amid lifes trials in each others society, yet ever keeping their love within strictest platonic bounds. But then all minds even in Indian hill-stations are not charitable. There are lagoes who find evil in purity itself; and hence the poor grass-widow figures conspicuously in the long list of causes—small and dull stations, P and O. passages, separations, inevitable intimacies, military Lovelaces &c.—alleged all to work together in conjunction so potent that Anglo-Indian society not only is, but—unless its conditions change—ever will, shall, and must be lax as compared with the English standard.

The delicate hand, which has portrayed the above, is truly admirable.

THE WRITER would interdict the free admission of Anglo-Indian ladies into the family circle of England. He suggests :

All ladies, fresh from India, be required with the utmost possible courtesy and consideration to pass a certain time in a penitentiary, or—as this is an unpleasant word, and the word "convent" might wound Protestant ears—in, say, a Retreat, where they would be permitted every comfort and luxury (on their paying for them), and even intercourse, under certain restrictions, with their blood relations. The experiment might first be tried on grass-widows, whose lawful owners their husbands, being left behind in India might the more readily consent to this modern adaptation of the system of safeguards in favour with the chivalrous Crusaders. The length of residence in the Retreat might depend roughly upon the length of residence in India, or, better still an examining committee of British matrons could decide, in each case, when the period of probation, or purification, so to speak, might be safely considered at an end, and the fair recluse permitted to join her family or friends.

THE CORRESPONDENT thus exclaims :

It is England that sends forth from her ark of safety all these doves over the waters to return not only with olive-branches but also, alas! taints of earth on their once snow-pure wings. Does the model English mother in the model English home—say the county parsonage with its roses and honeysuckles and chubby-cheeked Sunday school children, throwing flowers and farewells—really consign the model English girl, just for the sake of getting her a husband to a sort of moral fiery furnace, from which only Divine protection can bring her out with her purity unspotted by the bad examples which Anglo-Indians themselves tell us she will see around her even if she does not serve to "point a moral" herself? Surely even a "three-hundred-a-year-dead-or-alive," as the Indian civilian is profanely called in the marriagemarket, may be too dearly purchased at such a prize as this.

What a compliment to Anglo-Indian Society!

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE CHAMPION oarsman, Hanlan, in answer to an English enquirer who asked his opinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco in athletic exercises, gave it as his decided opinion that "the best physical performances can only be secured through absolute abstinence from their use." "This," he says, "is my rule, and I find, after three years' constant work at the oar, that I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact, I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of an athlete by irritating the vitals, and consequently weakening the system. I eat wholesome food, avoid violent exertion, and cultivate a cheerful state of mind, that sweet sleep may follow my daily work."

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of the French Chamber of Deputies has submitted to the Chamber a resolution providing for the sale of the Crown jewels, and for the payment of the money thus received into the public treasury. Their value is very great.

FIFTY-NINE members of the present Parliament have died since it began, 29 have retired, 21 members of the House of Commons have been elevated to the House of Lords, and still others have become judges or have received appointments to civil, military, and naval offices; in the new elections which these changes have made necessary the balance of advantage has been with the Liberals.

A CORRESPONDENT in Barielly thus writes to the *Lucknow Witness* :

"On the 17th instant an enthusiastic indignation meeting was held by the native citizens of Bareilly over the massacre of the British envoy at Cabul. Hindus and Moslems were both well represented. A Moslem, Muhammed Karim, Deputy Collector, presided. Speeches were made and earnest regret at the fate of the embassy was expressed, Sentiments of loyalty were uttered and a desire manifested to help the Government if required."

THE FOLLOWING conclusions are recorded in the report of the Army Sanitary Commission in England :

"Much disease is directly due to the use of alcoholic drinks, which ought to be abandoned at every Indian station.

There is no proof that any improvements in the health of British regiments has been effected by lock hospitals."

And still the Contagious Diseases Act is maintained to the demoralization of society!

DR. GORDON, the Principal Medical officer of the British Troops, Madras Presidency, has offered a prize of Rs. 500 for the best essay on typhoid fever as met with in this country. The prize is open to medical officers of both the British and Indian Departments.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

A GRUMBLING TAX-PAYER writes to a contemporary that in anticipation of the visit which the Viceroy was to have paid to Chini, 500 beasts of burden and 500 coolies were sent there in advance with the necessary equipages for a stay of ten days there, and a telegraphic line of 140 miles had been laid down from Simla to Chini at the immense cost of Rs. 24,000 for ten days only!!

OUR READERS have heard of the Salvation Army in England. It is described by a friendly writer as "a band of men and women, raised from the poorest and lowest class in London and elsewhere—who burning with the love of Jesus, which lifted them out of the mire of sin, when all else failed,—go from place to place, preaching the Gospel! They are called the 'Salvation Army,' and all their proceedings are regulated after military discipline. They number 102 corps, 170 officers, 3,182 privates, willing to speak at all meetings. They hold weekly over 40,000 open-air services, and 50,000 in-door. They meet in halls, theatres, and wherever they can, and the great amount of good they do has been abundantly testified to by impartial witnesses." This seems to be an imitation of Chayatana's bands of devotees.

THE FOLLOWING Loan notification appears in the *Gazette of India* :

In continuation of Notification No. 3097, dated 15th December 1871, the Governor-General in Council hereby authorises the transfer of Notes or Stock of any Loan, the interest on which is Four Per Cent., into either the Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43 or the Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

On payment of the usual renewal or consolidation fees, transfers may also be made from one of these Loans to the other; but no interest shall be paid in anticipation of the due date upon notes so transferred.

Upon the surrender of Notes and Stock of the three-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1853, together with an equal amount of Notes or Stock of either portion of the Transfer Loan, 1879, Notes or Stock of either of the said Four Per Cent. Loans of 1842-43 and 1865 for an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Notes or Stock thus surrendered will be issued in exchange, therefore, together with interest in anticipation of the next due instalments.

THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION presented an address of congratulation to the Maharaja of Durbhanga, to which the latter made a suitable reply. We make the following extract from the reply :

Maharajas and gentlemen.—It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I rise to thank you for your kind address of welcome to the ranks of the zemindars of Behar on the occasion of my attaining my majority.

While acknowledging my debt of gratitude to the Government for the kind and careful way in which they have looked after the management of my estate and my education for the last nine years, I feel deeply conscious of the responsibilities which my present altered situation lays upon me. At such a time your good will and sympathy are particularly encouraging.

Although I am, at present quite unworthy of the good things which you have been pleased to say about me, still it will be my chief aim in life to do all that I can to improve the relation existing between the landlord and tenant.

I can assure you, gentlemen, whilst I am fully satisfied of the necessity of raising the status of the agriculturists from whom all of us derive so large a portion of our revenues, yet I feel convinced that the interest of both landlord and tenant are so intermixed that what is for the security of both is the best guarantee of good and permanent understanding. I know of no matter more deserving my best attention than the good of my tenantry, and I sincerely hope to carry out the teachings of my youth, that while the ryot support the Zemindar, the Zemindar must strive for the good of his tenantry.

We wish the Maharaja long life, prosperity and happiness !

WE TAKE the following items from the journal of the National Indian Association :

MR. UPENDRA KRISHNA DUTT has passed in the Honors Division of the London University Matriculation Examination, and subsequently in the Prel.Sc. and First B. Sc., in the First Division. In the latter he took Honors in Mathematics, and stood second in the list.

MR. SYED HASSAN, M. B., L. R. C. P. (London), has received the diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MR. SAMBHU CHANDRA NANDI has taken the Degree of M. B. and C. M. in the University of Glasgow.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following letter regarding the Maharaja of Mourbhunj :

I propose to give you some particulars regarding the Mourbhunje Raj. It is a well known Tributary State of about 5000 square miles in area lying between Balasore on the East, Chybassa on the West, Midnapore on the North and Keonjhur Raj on the South. The owner of this Raj is a descendant of the Surja BungsyaKshettryah family and from the geneology it is universally known to be the only very old family among all the chiefs living in the borders of Orissa. It is more than 4 centuries that this Estate is called *Ihar Khund Padsha* paying only about Rs. 1500 as tribute, having the full powers of a first class Magistrate in the administration of his territory. This chief was once reduced to the class of common zemindar, then a few years after was called a Raja. Lately he is raised from Raja to Maharaja and that as a personal distinction only.

With regard to the present Maharaja it is not out of place to state that he is doing all that he can to promote the welfare of his country. His liberality and just administration are I doubt not well known to you and our benign Government. Under these circumstances why this really noble and very ancient family is deprived of hereditary Maharajaship is known to our Government alone.

ONE IN ORISSA.

A CHINSURAH correspondent complains that while that town is regaining its former importance, the Municipality contents itself with a showy repair of the main road ; the minor streets and lanes are utterly neglected, some of which have not been repaired for years.

A CORRESPONDENT, a resident of Gya, notices with regret the deplorable condition of the public streets of that town. With the exception of the Sahebgunge roads not one is passable, the protruding stones of the steets are a great nuisance. The correspondent says that while the native quarter is neglected, the European quarter is well cared for. It is the old story over again.

A RANCHEE correspondent writes to say that the break in the rains has done much good. Some of the early and rainy season crops have been harvested, but the outturn has been rather unsatisfactory. The excessive rains of the year have destroyed all kitchen vegetables, putwals and other vegetables are not to be had. Goradhan is selling here at 20 seers to the rupee.

DR COOPER, Medical officer, Garo Hills, has discovered a disease there, which according to local belief is more fatal, though slower, than cholera. It is known by the name of Kala-Hazar, and is said to be depopulating the lower hills. It is primarily an affection of the spleen, which becomes enormously enlarged. The skin of the patient is also discoloured. Experiments are being made with the leaves and bark of the Eucalyptus for its cure.

THE PUNJAB Chiefs have again come forward with the offer of their loyal services. The Chief of Laharu has placed himself and his three sons at the disposal of the Government for service in the present campaign in Affghansthan and in any capacity. The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura has likewise applied through the Political Agent for permission to join the Kabul army on active service. Last year this State gave valuable assistance in camels, as also the State of Ulwar, with which the Raja Dhiraj is connected by marriage.

THE BEHAR HERALD states that as Mr. Browne, the District Judge of Patna, was about to pronounce judgment in a certain civil case, one of a pair of country-made shoes, the sort which they call the Delhi Nagra, violently struck the punkah over his head and fell before his writing table. The shoe was aimed at him by a Musalman, who was immediately arrested by the chaprassies, and on being questioned said that he was a native of Arwal in the district of Gya, and that he had aimed the blow because the sahibs do not care for the starving poor. The man was sent to the Magistrate, who has, it is stated, committed him to the Sessions for trial.

FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE informed that a new kind of telegraph wire is being made in Germany of iron and aluminum, having a high conductivity. A much thinner wire can, it is said, be used than is practicable in the case of iron only ; and it is very suitable for military telegraphs.

ACCORDING TO the *Civil and Military Gazette* the orders of 2nd July, directing the discontinuance of recruiting for the native army, have been cancelled ; all the regiments of the Bengal Army and the Panjab force are to be augmented to 480 sowars and 800 sepoys. The medical examination of every combatant and camp-follower with the troops for service is ordered.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW reports dreadful sufferings among the sick and destitute of Bhownagar. Crowds of starving and starved swarm the public streets, we are told ; but no notice is taken of them. The destitution seems to be general and extreme, and instances of death arising from it are quoted. We hope there may be a good deal of exaggeration in this report.

REFERRING TO THE remedy for the cure of Leprosy the same journal says :

Dr. Bhau Daji made many experiments with the remedy he had discovered, and in several cases, well known in Bombay, with remarkable success. But he was never given an opportunity to perfect it. On the contrary the remedy he would have been willing, under proper conditions, to demonstrate to the profession was ignorantly decried as mere quackery. Such was the encouragement Bhau Daji received, and by way of "insult to injury" the story has long been circulated that it was Dr. Bhauda's selfish reticence that has left his remedy unperfected.

Does nobody know what Dr. Bhau Daji's remedy was and can it not be tried again ?

THE DELHI GAZETTE has the following :

We have spoken of Sir Richard as the Coming Viceroy, and certainly if ever man worked for the Viceroyalty, he has done it. What with taxing our incomes in 1870, feeding paupers in'74, stinting them in'77, collecting ponies in'79, and platelaying in'80, he will be absolutely perfect by the time he comes to the throne of—India—at which he has been so long aiming. A Viceroy who can tell the number of nitrgenous practicles in a pound of rice better than a doctor, can collect ponies better than a chowdree, can lay rails better than a platelayer, and—worst of all—prove the depth of our pockets better than ourselves—will command every tribute but one.

The *Delhi* may laugh, but Sir Richard is destined to win.

A BIG CONTEMPT of COURT case was tried by a bench of Calcutta Magistrates yesterday. Captain Perrie, Commander, and Robert Brand, Chief Officer of the *Cartvale*, were arraigned on this charge. The Bench after hearing the defence found the defendants guilty, and censured Mr. Farr the attorney for giving them wrong advice. The sentence of the Court was that Captain Perrie pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and Mr. Brand Rs. 50.

SATURDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THERE WERE 201 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 27th September, of which 3 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 76 from fever, 18 from bowel complaints, 10 from convulsions, 29 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born and six persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 17.

THE TIMES' CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT has the following on the subject of the proposition made at a recent meeting of the British Indian Association that Parliament should be moved for the appointment of a Consultative Council for the consideration of financial matters :

The British Indian Association, a purely Bengalee body has also been discussing native grievances, and has come to the conclusion that a true remedy is to be found only in the establishment of an elective council of non-official Europeans and natives to advise and control the Executive Government on all questions of policy. The absurdity of this proposal is too palpable to require refutation.

The above affords a fresh illustration of the saying how little regard is paid to truth in writing history. The British Indian Association did not propose "the establishment of an elective Council of non-official Europeans and Natives to advise and control the Executive Government on all questions of policy." Their request is very modest. They suggest that a *consultative* Council, to be nominated by Government, should be appointed for the consideration of *financial* matters only. Does this imply the usurpation of the authority of Government ?

THE PIONEER has again levelled its thunders upon the devoted head of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose for venturing to criticize the Government of India. Criticism is an ungracious task, and Mr. Ghose cannot avoid the odium usually attached to it, but if Mr. Ghose is to do his duty, he must discharge it honestly and fearlessly. The *Pioneer* has, however, this soothing advice for the Indian people :—

The Indian ryot has no better protector than that Government which his selfconstituted champions so recklessly abuse ; and he has more reason than any man to contemplate with alarm our Baboo's progress through England from platform to platform. Hindu and Mahomedan might join in the prayer of our church catechism for deliverance from this our Ghos(e)tly enemy, who goeth about like a roaring lion, making captive silly aldermen led away by divers lusts.

What a compliment to the English public ! But the cat is out of the bag, when the *Pioneer* says that the Babu might go on in his "pastime," "were there not the chance that it may return upon us with a vengeance, in the shape of new restrictions upon Indian administrative independence, in deference to public opinion at home." Aye, there's the rub !

THE ABOVE JOURNAL thus reads Reuter's telegram about the war between the Russians and Turcomans : On the 28th of August, the Russians, after a desperate resistance, occupied the place marked on the maps as Kyzyl Chesmeh, or some Turcoman *obah* in the vicinity. On the 10th of September they occupied Bami Beurma, the Beurma of the maps. On the 12th of August, an advanced guard was defeated at Kariz, otherwise called Geuk Tepe, and had to retreat to Beurma.

GENERAL MCMURDO thus cries about Kashmir in a letter to the *Times*. "It was England that delivered them into hopeless and cruel bondage, and it is to England that they look for their deliverance from the yoke. In God's name let us give the money back ! Give him more ; let him have a million in place of the £800,000 paid to us, and so let us purge the stain upon our policy in this matter." The *Pioneer* thus interprets the so-called sale of Kashmir by the British Government :

We extorted a sum of money from a prince dependent on a province we had conquered and whose territory we did not want. The propriety of the proceeding is not in question. It belonged to a ruder age of politics than that now current. But it is a complete perversion of such a proceeding to talk of a people having been sold. So the only argument for annexing Kashmir, which rests on a solid foundation is that which represents the British Government as a great philanthropic agency bound to overturn bad States, and set up relatively good ones in all parts of the world where it is physically possible to accomplish this task. The doctrine certainly has its charms, but people naturally inclined towards it have been builied to that extent by representatives of the self-restraining theory that they have learned to regard it as too visionary as Utopian to work with, considering the way British politics are one long wrangle of opposing factions and no unity of purpose in government is possible under parliamentary institutions. Now all at once to their surprise they find among the great army of mentors always reproving Government for its tendency towards this doctrine, a group who reproach it for its wicked neglect of practicable annexations by means of which it might uproot foreign misrule. Certainly the currents of what the English public calls its opinion are amusingly variable.

It is some satisfaction to hear the *Pi* sing in this healthy strain.

TWO BOOKS, unique specimens of illuminated writing, were exhibited at the Simla Art Exhibition. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus notices them : "They are two books, one a "Gualistan," which took twelve years to write, illustrate and illuminate at a fabulous cost ; the other, a Kashmir Koran, written in Arabic and Persian, and illuminated with the most consummate degree of skill and taste. Both books are bound in the Ulwur Library by men whose skill is famous, and both are lent by the Rajah of Ulwur. They are most perfect works of Indian art."

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WE ARE credibly informed that there is no truth in the statement of the *Bengalee* that the Chamber of Commerce had withdrawn its objections to the Durga Puja Holidays and represented to Government the propriety of maintaining them. The Chamber has done nothing of the kind. It could hardly be expected that it would thus stultify itself.

THE OCTOBER number of the *Oriental Miscellany* is before us. It contains several good and readable articles.

"NOTES AND COMMENTS" on school-books are becoming as plentiful as blackberries. We have before us a copy of a book, entitled "Notes on Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield by a Teacher." The "Notes" are well done, copious and correct. But we wish the Director of Public Instruction could rid our school of this literary and moral pestilence.

UNDER THE new Rules of retirement from the P. W. D. some of the best Native officers are leaving the Department. Among others we notice the names of Babu Denonath Sen, Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, and Radhica Narain Ghose.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Report on the administration of the Land Revenue in Assam for 1878-79. 2. Report on the Forest administration of the Central Provinces for 1878-79. 3. Trade and Navigation accounts of British India for August 1876, with a comparative statement for five months 1877-78 and 1879. 4. The Annual Report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for 1878-79. 5. Notes on Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Part II. by a Teacher. 6. Samajik Niti Shiksha or the common etiquette to be observed in society. By Rajendra Chundra Ghosh. Teacher, Pandra H.E. School. 7. The Legal Companion, August 1879 vol. VII. No. 8, Serampore. 8. The Oriental Miscellany, No. 7, October. 1879. 9. Short Essays on Literary and Social subjects for matriculation candidates and others. By N. J. Ratnagar, editor of the late "Hindoo Reformer." 10. Rajamala or chronicles of Tripura. By Kaylash Chunder Singha. 11. Messrs. J. Dickenson & Co.'s monthly price list of printing paper, cards, envelopes, type, ink and printing presses. October 1879. 12. Notes on the Netherlands Currency received at the Foreign Office.

THE FOLLOWING is from an Assam Correspondent dated 30th ultimo :

You will be glad to note that Sir Steuart Bayley has been pleased to appoint another native gentleman as Executive Engineer. About this time last year, Babu Joy Gopal Rakhit was appointed Executive Engineer, Central Assam Division, and now Mr. Bolinarain Borua has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Sylhet Division in succession to Colonel H. T. Forbes remanded to military duty. Mr. Borua is a resident of Kamrup in Assam, and after passing the Gilchrist examination of the Calcutta University in 1873, went to England to prosecute his studies and returned in 1877 as the first Native Covenanted Civil Engineer of India. The appointment is chiefly due to Colonel J. M. Williams, the able secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

WE TAKE from the morning paper the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 29th.—The London Press is of opinion that the arrival of the Amir in the British camp proves that he is innocent of treachery, but does not greatly alter the situation.

29th.—A Russian expedition for the purpose of surveying and exploring the country and rivers between Samarkand and the Amu Darinya started on the 17th August. Germany has agreed to the American proposal for an international conference on the silver question.

30th.—The Russians claim to have routed the Turkomans near Geoktepe on the 28th August. After a desperate resistance, the Turkomans lost several thousand men, whilst the Russian loss was 435 killed and wounded. Mr. Palgrave has been appointed British Resident at Siam.

1st October.—Considerable agitation prevails in Ireland respecting reduction of the rents demanded by tenant farmers. Mr. Parnell advocates non-payment altogether in case landlords refused to comply. The revenue returns for the September quarter amount to £165,000 showing a decrease of £100,000 as compared with the same period last year.

2nd.—Caro, in his notes on the Indian famine, which were published in the *Fortnightly Review*, says : Scarcity is more frequent because the margin of productions, beyond the wants of the increasing population, is narrowed every decade. He suggests as a remedy cheaper government, extension of industrial employment, a sounder system of land tenure, thereby substituting improving, for exhausting, agriculture. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Gordon Pasha announced his intention of resigning the governorship of the Province of Soudan after the settlement of the difficulty between Egypt and Abyssinia.

4th.— An official correspondence relative to the admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service has been issued. It concludes with the despatch of Lord Cranbrooke, dated 13th July, in which he cordially approves the regulations laid down by the Government of India.

Cetywayo arrived at Capetown on the 15th September.

Berlin October 2nd,—The *North German Gazette* publishes an article, replying to one of the *Golos* respecting Russia's isolated position, and states that Russia's position is only isolated if the Russian action compels Germany to seek supporters of a pacific policy elsewhere. The Sultan has expressed to the Austrian Ambassador at the Porte his desire for Turko-Austrian alliance.

Zargun Shahr October 3rd.—The force left Kushi yesteday, and has reached here safely. Fighting is probable soon. Yakub is still in camp, but anxious to return to Kabul. Walli Muhammad has met the General here. The principal people have left Kabul. The force is in splendid condition for fighting. At the Shuturgardan yesterday the enemy lost thirty killed and many Wounded; we only two wounded. We advance again to-day. There are very great difficulties about transport, which, however, will not delay the advance. It is expected to be in Kabul on Sunday.

Vienna, October 3rd.—An interview between Cairoli and Haymerle has been held, and friendly assurances have been exchanged.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow at 7 P. M.

Subject : Thermo-Electricity ; Ohm's Law.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 10th Inst. at 4½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 11th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Sulphuric Acid.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XVIII.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—THE NATIVE ARMY.

COL. CHESNEY in his *Indian Polity* makes some important suggestions regarding the reorganization of the Native Army. The gist of his advocacy is localization of troops and centralization of administration . He justly remarks, there is no longer any more reason for maintaining three distinct British armies in India, at extreme inconvenience, than there would be in pursuing the same arrangement for the troops in Canada or the United Kingdom. The maintenance also of three different bodies of officers for the local armies, ceased to be necessary after the separate lines of promotion were abolished by the Staff Corps system, and the fusion of the general officers of the British and Indian armies into one list. He points out that the proposed amalgamation of the officers of the Indian army would not involve any more intimate connection between the different native armies than at present subsists. The Panjab frontier army is at present wholly unconnected with any other force, but the officers belonging to it are supplied from the three Staff Corps. The Hyderabad Contingent is isolated in the same way. Under the proposed system, the isolation would be carried still further ; because an officer once appointed to a regiment would remain attached to it for the rest of his service, whereas now he is eligible for transfer from one regiment, or even from one army to another. Regarding the localization of the troops there is on record the opinion of the Committee appointed by Lord Canning in 1858, consisting of Lord Lawrence, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Sir Herbert Edwardes. They wrote as follows :

'After mature consideration, and with reference to the events of the past year, we come decidedly to the conclusion, that regiments of native infantry should be provincial in their composition and ordinary sphere of service. As we cannot do without a large native army in India our main object is to make that army safe ; and next to the grand counterpoise of a sufficient European force, comes the counterpoise of natives against natives. At first sight it might be thought that the best way to secure this would be to mix up all the available military races of India in each and every regiment, and to make them all "general service" corps. But excellent as this theory seems, it does not bear the test of practice. It is found that different races mixed together do not long preserve their distinctiveness ; their corners and angles, and feelings and prejudices, get rubbed off till at last they assimilate, and the object of their association to a considerable extent is lost.

'To preserve that distinctiveness which is so valuable, and which while it lasts, makes the Mahomedan of one country despise, fear, or dislike the Mahomedan of another, corps should in future be provincial, and adhere to the geographical limits within which differences and rivalries are strongly marked. Let all races, Hindoo or Mahomedan, of one province be enlisted in one regiment, and no others ; and having thus created distinctive regiments, let us keep them so against the hour of need, by confining the circle of their ordinary service to the limits of their own province, and only marching them on emergency into other parts of the empire, with which they will then be found to have little sympathy. By the system thus indicated, two great evils are avoided : firstly, that community of feeling throughout the native army and that mischievous political activity and intrigue which results from association with other races, and travel in other Indian provinces ; and, secondly, that thorough discontent and alienation from the service, which has undoubtedly sprung up since extended conquest has carried our Hindostani soldiers so far from their homes in India Proper. There can be no question that a contented servant is better than a discontented one. Unfortunately, we have tried too much, hitherto, to purchase the contentment of our native armies by increased pay, batta, &c ; this has not answered its purpose and has produced many evils. It has enriched the sepoys, but not satisfied them. Nothing can reconcile natives to long absence from their homes, where they leave their wives and lands. The sepoys felt they were being coaxed into foreign service, and got both angry and insolent with a sense of power. We believe that what is called "general service" has been prominent among the causes which undermined our once faithful native army. If then, in future, we keep our regiments moving ordinarily in a circle about their homes, we shall add greatly to their real happiness, and consequently their loyalty, and be able to get rid of all mischievous increases of pay. Fewer men will also suffice, for the furloughs will be shorter, and, in fact, we believe that the service will thus be rendered more safe, more economical, and more popular.

Speaking from the Government point of view we must confess that the Committee were right. It is essential for the general weal that the provincial feeling of the different bodies of the Native Indian Army should be maintained. It may be unpatriotic to say so, but we prefer the stability of the Empire to mere sentiment. It is of vital importance to the country that the elements which ignited the Sepoy Revolt should if possible be kept out. Col. Chesney says : "The Sepoy portion (i. e. the infantry) as is generally well known, was before the Mutiny recruited almost entirely in Hindustan, and principally from the people occupying the great plain north of the Upper Ganges, especially Oudh, and between that river and the Jumna. One-sixth of the Sepoys of each regiment might consist, under the rules, of Mahomedans, and possibly, at the time when the army was first raised, this difference of religion running through the ranks may have been a useful preservative against secret combination ; but it had long ceased to be of any value in this respect. The ties of service were stronger than any surviving prejudice between conquered and conquering races ; and the army had become a vast brotherhood, united by supposed identity of interests, throughout which, by a sort of freemasonry, the popular feeling could be communicated, with extraordinary celerity, from one end of the land to the other. The cavalry was principally recruited in Rohilcund and the country westward of the Gangetic Doab ; it consisted chiefly of Mahomedans, and it was generally expected to prove indifferent to any passions which had their origin in Hindu caste—prejudices. The result, it need hardly be added, completely falsified this expectation. The bond of union formed by long years of association, in garrison life, proved superior to every other consideration. With the exception of a few battalions, whose loyalty was the more conspicuous from the rarity of such examples the whole Bengal army mutinied" The localization of the Indian troops would, however, prevent that *espirit de corps*, which had produced the Sepoy Revolt. The only conceivable argument against separation or localization is that if one-half of the existing Bengal Army be cut off permanently from the North-West frontier (which has of late years, as the scene of the principal campaigns, been the great practical military school for Indian troops), the quality of that portion would be in danger of deterioration. But it is not intended to maintain it beyond the time of peace. It would be always at the discretion of Government to employ portions of both armies on military operations beyond the frontier or in any part of India. Under the excitement of active service, the dislike of native soldiers to leaving their own country disappears, and in such times there is no danger of bringing the different military bodies into contact. It is during the tedious monotony of cantonment life that the sepoy sickens of exile, while it is during idleness that mischief is hatched. The localization of troops ought of course to be attended with reduction of expenditure. There will be a diminution of tour expensss, travelling allowances, batta, and other extra charges.

Col. Chesney would have not only local corps but also local recruiting. He says that the basis for this already exists, since all the new regiments which date from 1857 were raised each in one spot. But this isolation of classes in separate regiments has not been persisted in ; the ten-

dency has been rather to fuse the different elements in each regiment, and make the army homogeneous. We do not know how far this segregation is feasible in practice. Localization is one thing and segregation is another. We are afraid that too much isolation may have an opposite effect. If each regiment be regulated by its own caste principles, it will then become a guild, and a spirit of trade-unionism in the army would be dangerous.

AN INDIAN SOLDIER *Vrs.* AN ENGLISH CIVILIAN.

IN addressing the Bankipore Durbar the other day Sir Steuart Bayley expressed his regret that native gentlemen do not keep the district authorities informed of the villanies of the Police. He said : " I have been sorely discouraged at the discoveries which have lately been made in Gya and other districts of the systematic and successful villany of certain Police officers in causing robberies and dacoities to be effected by their tools and accomplices, and then getting up cases against innocent persons." Referring particularly to the villanies of the Gya Police His Honor remarked, " had no Native gentleman of position and influence, sufficient courage, sufficient humanity, to tell the Magistrate what was going on ? It is in matters of this kind, gentlemen, that your co-operation can be made most valuable to the officers of Government, and I may add, those officers have been the most successful, who, by accessibility and friendliness with the Natives, have succeeded in securing their confidence and co-operation." Sir Steuart Bayley spoke as a statesman, but what a cruel commentary is the Dinapore Police Bribery Case upon his utterances ! In this case a native gentleman of high position, hereditary courage, distinguished loyalty, and unblemished character had anticipated Sir Steuart's advice, and had done exactly what His Honor inculcated as the public duty of native gentlemen, and what has been his reward ? He has been bespattered with abuse, painted in the vilest colors imaginable, and his character maligned in the grossest manner by the boy Magistrate of the district of Patna for discharging what he conceived a public duty. It has seldom been our lot to read such a bare-faced and outrageous " judicial libel," as a morning contemporary justly characterizes it, than the judgment which we propose to notice below.

The case arose in this way. There was a dispute about a burning ghat within the cantonment of Dinapore, and as usual there were two contending parties in the matter. One party, who was opposed to the ghat, represented his grievance to Col. Hedayat Ali of the Dinapore garrison, as Honarary Magistrate, who, a public-spirited individual, took interest in the case, and brought it to the notice of Captain Boileau, the Cantonment Magistrate. The case had been apparently compromised through his exertions, but practically the result had been otherwise. The contending parties submitted petitions to the cantonment magistrate, who held a local investigation and fixed a site for the cremation of dead bodies. In fixing this site the Cantonment Magistrate was aided by Mr. Gilbert, Police Inspector, with his local knowledge ; Col. Hedayat Ali, according to the judgment, was not satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Gilbert " because he had not said anything about the former map." Some conversation passed between Captain Boileau and Col. Hedayat Ali, and the former is reported to have said, " Mr. Gilbert is not a gentleman but honest." Col. Hedayat Ali replied, " he is not honest, he takes bribes," Captain Boileau, " Prove, it," Col. Hedayat Ali, " I would prove the case by means of the people from whom I had heard it." Hence the prosecution of Mr. Gilbert on a charge of bribery. This case was tried by Mr. Toynbee, officiating Magistrate of Patna.

We have neither time nor space to go into full particulars of the case. Suffice it to say that Mr. Toynbee dismissed the charge against Mr. Gilbert. We do not wish to discuss here the question of Mr. Gilbert's guilt or innocence ; he may be innocent for aught we know to the contrary, and if there was any doubt as to the validity of the charge against him, the Magistrate was certainly bound to give him the benefit of it. But if Mr. Toynbee's judgment amounts to a judicial libel, it is for other reasons. He has shewn a prejudice, an *animus* against Col. Hedayat Ali totally unworthy of a District Magistrate, the constituted guardian of millions of people, and in giving vent to his prejudice he has acted more the part of a violent advocate than that of an even-minded assessor of justice. The judgment covers thirty-three pages, of which nine are devoted to what Mr. Toynbee calls "preliminary remarks." The primary object of these "preliminary remarks" seems to be to show that Col. Hedayat Ali is a vain-glorious man, that his public spirit is mere moonshine, that his accusation of Mr. Gilbert arose from personal pique and animosity. Regarding the burning ghat Mr. Gilbert is reported to have said, " Captain Boileau had not listened to Col. Hedayat Ali but to him (Mr. Gilbert.)" This says Mr. Toynbee, " touched Col. Hedayat Ali's vanity." A judge is bound to go upon evidence, but in the " preliminary remarks" Mr. Toynbee substitutes for positive evidence his personal knowledge, his suspicions, his skill in reading physiogonomy, and his own theory of probabilities. Thus he says : "The Court knows that Col. Hedayat Ali has a great opinion of himself as regards his influence in Dinapore." Ergo, the Col. should be put down. He, Mr. Toynbee, a member of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of the great district of Patna, could not brook the idea of a native, however brave, meritorious, and distinguished, raising his head in his proximity ! Our Solon then goes on. " Col. Hedayat Ali had now committed himself to an undertaking which he felt bound to carry out and he lost no time in taking measures accordingly." Here the Col. is deliberately charged with a foul conspiracy against the Police inspector. Not content with this he accuses him of making " imaginary" statements. Thus Mr. Toynbee writes : " I must record my deliberate opinion that the events of the 2nd August therein detailed are purely imaginary, to use no stronger word. I cannot believe that a man in Col. Hedayat Ali's position,—who was so solicitous of the public welfare as to drinking water, and public health, and the public peace, and who was an Honorary Magistrate holding a most influential position in Dinapore could have heard from the very mouths of two persons like Bazkhan and Mr. Cohen, that they *knew* Mr. Gilbert had taken bribes without either going to Captain Boileau then and there—or without mentioning their names on the 9th August. Col. Hedayet Ali tries to explain this by saying that " he waited to ascertain from some zemindars" and further that he should have said nothing at all about bribes unless Captain Boilean had used the word " honest on the 9th August. This word aroused his righteous indignation and he could contain himself no longer." Accordingly the Magistrate did not believe that "Col. Hedayat Ali acted all through solely on public grounds." But he holds that not only was there " a strong personal feeling against Mr. Gilbert on the part of Col. Hedayat Ali," but that " nearly all the witnesses in this case shared that feeling." And how this sweeping conclusion is arrived at ? " Not only from their demeanour and bearing in Court—and from the facts elicited by a very able and searching cross examination, but from the facts that they—witnesses (with no personal object to secure !) employed or caused to be employed either directly or indirectly, no less than three barristers. Messrs. John, Masters and Vangelder, all of whom appeared in my court in connection with the case and one of whom, Mr. John went (with Mr. Warde-Jones, attorney) to the Commissioner about the case and (alone) to Calcutta, his *expenses* being paid as admitted, by witnesses No. II. III. and V. (p.p. 4b. and 4c.) The fact is further on record that most of the witnesses came to and went from Court together meeting each other at certain houses and hanging together while in attendance at the cutchery." What horrible crimes have these witnesses committed ! They have hung together while in attendance at the Cutchery, they have clubbed together and raised money for the remuneration of counsel, as if that is incompatible with a public object, and then their " demeanour and bearing !"—we wish a photograph of these dreadful men had been taken and circulated by Mr. Toynbee ! So much for the " preliminary remarks."

We come now to the body of the judgment. The specific charges of bribery against Mr. Gilbert are given below :

1. Rs. 300—alleged to have been given to Mr. Gilbert two or 3 years ago by Baz Khan (II) on behalf of Khoorrhai Ali (VI).
2. Rs. 100—alleged to have been given to Mr. Gilbert in 1872 by Moses Cohen (III) on behalf of Ahid Ali (XXII).
3. Rs. 100—8 years ago given by Bohdi Saliee (V.) on behalf of *Nuncoo Hassen.*—(*dead*).
4. R. 200—7 years ago given by Bohdi Salee (V) on behalf of *Bhola* (*dead*).
5. Rs. 50.—6 months ago—given by Ram Jewan Singh (XIII) on behalf of Summul Singh (VIII).
6. Rs. 100.—about 3 months ago—given by Wahid Ali (IX) in presence of Khobi (XVII) : see exhibits A. to E.
7. Rs. 50.—given—8 or 9 years ago—by Sumari Sahi XI himself in presence of Mohun Sonar (XX).

The spirit in which Mr. Toynbee has dealt with these charges may be conceived from the following remarks, which we copy at random :

> There is a strong and suspicious general family-likeness running through the circumstances under which these alleged bribes were given. They strike me as being all higher in amount than was reasonable considering the service rendered or asked for and in two cases it is very doubtful, if any *quid pro quo* were given at all. They were all given in the presence of at least one witness.
>
> Some of the circumstances connected with it are true and I have no doubt whatever in my own mind, that, according to the practice of the country, one false part of the whole circumstances has been ingeniously welded with the other true parts so as to give an air of veracity to the case, and in the hope of the false escaping detection by means of mixture. The black sheep of a fold is not so easily hidden by his white brethren.
>
> I may premise my remarks in this case by saying that the demeanour of both these witnesses before me was eminently unsatisfactory. Personal hate and rancour against Mr. Gilbert were apparent in every word and gesture. In saying (p. T-c) "I swear that I did not tell Messrs. Wattell and Davis that I had given Mr Gilbert a bribe of Rs. 500. If I mentioned a bribe at all it was Rs. 100." I believe that Moses. Cohen has wilfully and deliberately perjured himself and the Court will take such steps in this matter as may hereafter seem proper. The first point which strikes me as regards this bribe is—" why was Mr. Cohen sent for to get Abid Ali out on bail—and why was the rapacity of Mr. Gilbert so easily satisfied that he let out all Abid Ali's fellow-accused though only Abid Ali gave him any thing. There is no such friendship or connection proved or even hinted at which accounts for Abid Ali, sending for *Mr. Cohen* (a Jew) when we get into trouble we naturally turn to our nearest and dearest friend (and co-religionist), not to a mere acquaintance. Nor can I believe Mr. Cohen to be so disinterested as to do this job for nothing, as is alleged. I *can* understand Abid Ali's appearance *as a witness* in the case, for he has twice been sent up by the Police, Once for gambling—when Mr. Gilbert himself arrested him—and once for personating a Police Darogah. The man's face is an index to his character : low cunning is traceable in every line of it.
>
> It would serve no useful purpose and take up much valuable time were I to wade through the disgusting details—disgusting in their self-evident falsity, of the other five bribes, no one reading the record could fail to see that the charges are, if not utterly false as I believe them to be; *at least not proven.* Bribes Nos. 3 and 4 were both given by one Bohdi Saha on behalf of persons who are both dead. This man's face stamps him as a villain and the shifty manner in which his evidence was given is utterly fatal to the credibility of it.
>
> *Bribe No* 6.—is certainly the most extrordinary and Romantic of all—Wahid Ali—the Dinapore *Balbus*—is building a wall. The Cantonment Magistrate considers this an encroachment on the public way and orders a corner of it to be cut off. Wahid Ali is in despair. Mr. Gilbert came with Captain Boileau to see the wall and heard him order the corner to be cut off. Perhaps he could help to save it. But Wahid Ali does not know Mr. Gilbert, nor does he know that he is amenable to bribery. So he prays daily to God —and lo ! A miracle. The Khobi passes by, who, seeing him "*just*" asks him what is the matter. To Khoobi he unfolds his tale of woe, and not in vain for Khoobi has " *Khoob Mulaquat*" with Mr. Gilbert and (though he too never heard of Mr. Gilbert taking bribes)—a sudden inspiration seizes him and he says—" Bring some money and let us go to Mr. Gilbert." They go—so great is their trust in God that no sounding of Mr. Gilbert—or inquiry as to whether he is in or not seems necessary. Mr. Gilbert accepts a note for Rs. 100 and the wish of Khoobis heart is he thinks, fulfilled. (Alas that so good a man should have been so deceivd—: for, as he feelingly complained to me in Court, he had paid his Rs. 100, but had not saved his corner). I cannot comment too strongly on the miserable attempt made to throw an air of veracity over this story, by the production of exhibits A to E. They prove absolutely nothing beyond the *mala fides* which prompted their production. Exhibit A—is a bit of paper on which Darsan Lal, or Hit Narayan Lal—or unit Lal. (for they mention all three in the most confused way) noted the number of the Notes which he, Wahid Ali, had taken out of the money of the firm of Wahid Ali and Nadan, on his own private account for building his house.
>
> The only two points urged by the prosecution which are entitled to any consideration in this case are (1) The character and conduct of Col. Hedayat Ali (2) the character and conduct of Mr. Gilbert. Under the 1st head it is urged that a man of the Col's position and character would not stoop to bring a false charge—that it is less likely that he should do so than that he should be led to forget himself through pique or wounded vanity. I must give Col. Hedayat Ali the benefit of considering his present position and previous services, but " no hero is a hero to his own valet" —and Col. Hadayat Ali like all the rest of us human beings is not uninfluenced by the smaller and more ignoble and petty feelings of our common nature Having committed himself before Capt. Boileau to a promise to prove the case I can quite understand his feeling himself unable to back out of it without losing his character with Capt. Boilean and the general public. It *may* be that he was deluded by

the witnessess : but I cannot in my own mind give him the benefit even of this doubt. Nor can I for a moment believe that Col Hedayat Ali : who has been such a leading figure in Dinapore native society for so many years should, if Mr. Gilbert were the habitual bribe taker he is said to be—never have heard any *definite* rumour, and should never in his position as Honorary Magistrate have informed any Cantonment Magistrate of such a rumour. He says that he mentioned a rumour to Col. Emerson when he Col. Emerson returned from furlough but Col. Emerson's letter exhibit F (1) distinctly states that he had never heard such a rumour even by means of an anonymous letter. So it certainly seems that wounded vanity and personal pique sufficiently account for Col. Hedayat ; this part in this case taking his conduct to my mind is equally unworthy of his position in the army and as an Honorary Magistrate. It is a matter of sincere regret to me that he was weak enough to commit himself to a course of action not justified by the circumstances rather than withdraw words uttered as he himself admits in a hasty moment (see p. 2. j. of his evidence.)

This is the way Col. Hedayat Ali and the witnesses are spoken of by Mr. Toynbee. Let the reader judge for himself whether what we have given above is the calm and dignified utterance of a judicial mind uncontaminated by the vapours of prejudice? Let us see in what terms Mr. Toynbee speaks of Mr. Gilbert :

As to Mr. Gilberts' conduct the prosecution points out that he tried to hush up the matter. The evidence of Mr. Charrier of Captain Boilean and of Janki (admitting this last to be true argumenti gratia) of Messrs. Wattell and Davis is relied upon to prove this. The court was not, I am glad to say, even asked by the Government Pleader to believe the evidence of Mr. Moses Cohen and others on this point. What does Mr. Gilbert's conduct as deposed to by the above witnesses really show? Simply that he was anxious that the case should be dropped, when there was no hope of that he was naturally anxious to defend himself with any weapons that came to his hand whether skilfully chosen or not, a frightened hare will often run into the mouth of the very dog from whom she is trying to escape. Mr. Gilberts' character is not distinguished for firmness and the odds were very heavy against him. He had sense enough to foresee all the shame and all the expense to which he would be put in defending himself from so powerful and implacable an enemy : he is to be pitied rather than blamed for having resort to such weapons of defence as he tried to use. But in nothing that he said or did is there anything that amounts to an admission of guilt. The attempt made by the prosecution to prove his guilt in this manner I look upon as the most cowardly and reprehensible part of the whole case. It was a Government prosecution but it was forced upon Government by Colonel Hedayat Ali, and I regret that the Government Pleader should have countenanced this line of prosecution. Mr. Gilbert's whole conduct—however foolish and weak it may have been is thoroughly consistent with complete innocence. No one can doubt that who knows his character. And to set with this we have the testimony of Colonel Hedayat Ali himself that up *to the second af August even he* believed Mr. Gilbert to be perfectly honest and that all cantonment magistrates believed in his honesty for many years past. To destroy a reputation thus built up in many years at one foul blow is the object of the prosecution as represented by Colonel Hedayat Ali and I rejoice that this object has been foiled. The Government Pleader asks me to commit the case to the Sessions as established *prima facie*, what does that request mean? That there should, I presume, be some reasonable chance of a conviction by a Jury, I say unhesitatingly that no Jury Native or European or mixed in this or in any country in the world would convict on the evidence which I have recorded in this case. I have been bound as an *investigating* officer to take many pages of evidence which had better never have seen the light and the case has given me infinite labour and trouble. But regrets I have none for I have satisfied myself beyond any doubt in my own mind that an innocent man has escaped a threatened grievous wrong.

Comments on the above are superfluous. The Magistrate was evidently not in a proper frame of mind to do justice in the matter, and we therefore agree with our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that there should be a retrial.

In the meantime how is the foul dirt of the judicial libel laid so thick upon Col. Hedayat Ali to be washed away? Here is a boy magistrate, who by his grossly insulting words has sought to nullify all the high honors which the Government has conferred upon that brave and loyal soldier for his signal services to the State. Of him Lord Napier of Magdala before resiguing his Indian command wrote thus :

Major Hedayat Ali, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, has performed very valuable military services. A soldier faithful when his regiment mutinied ; holding responsible command in the Military Police of Colonel Rattray during the mutiny, and subsequently selected for the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, in recognition of his good services.

Major Hedayat Ali served in a civil capacity under Colonel Haughton, in the time of the Bhootan expedition, and also distinguished himself in the Looshai expedition during a severe outbreak of cholera in the Transport Corps, proceeding by steamer towards Frontier, when his conrage and ability saved many lives.

Major Hedayat Ali has been frequently consulted regarding the political feeling of the people, particularly in the neighbourhood of Patna, where his home is situated.

He is a very superior officer, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the British Government, and one whom it will be well to distinguish by some further mark of favour.

I would recommend that after serving five years in the grade Major, he may be promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

And the honorary rank of Colonel has since been conferred upon him. He has been honored with the title of Khan Bahadur and Sirdar Bahadur, with the insignia of the First lass of Order. of Merit, with medals and other decorations He also holds the rank of honorary magistrate of Dinapore, and is highly respected for his bravery, devoted loyalty, and upright character, by all persons, European and native, who know him, and this is the man, whom Mr. Toynbee from his accidental position of Magistrate he has painted in such vile colours? Will the Government give him no redress? Will the Commander-in-Chief take no notice of this Civilian rancour against this Indian soldier with hereditary claims to the generous consideration of Government? For our part we are persuaded that a magistrate, whose mind is so warped as Mr. Toynbee's evidently was in this case, is not fit to sit on the Bench or to wield the high and sacred responsibilities of guardian of the people. Englishmen sometimes wonder that while the spirit of their rule in India is so just and generous, the natives should still be dissatisfied with it. As we have often had the painful duty to remark, it is not the Government which is so much to blame as it is its overzealous and indiscreet officers. If a Toynbee, because dressed with brief authority, can in a trice tarnish with his foul breath the fair fame, the acquisation of a life-time, of a most gallant and meritorious soldier, can the people feel grateful to such a representative of England's Majesty in India?

IRELAND AND INDIA.

WE have already announced that MR. C. J. O'Donnell is a candidate for Parliamentary election. We give below his address to the electors of Galway :

Gentlemen and Fellow-townsmen,—I hope to be able to offer myself at the next elections as a candidate for your Representation in Parliament. I shall do so with great diffidence in my ability to represent you worthily. I am however, encouraged by a single circumstance. Ireland has already abundance of talent at her service but her great want admittedly consists in the need of a more numerous body of steady but earnest and energetic workers a purely, and thoroughly Irish Party ready on all occasions and by every legitimate means, to enforce on every Ministry, attention and respect for our lawful demands. Gentlemen, I would endeavour to be an active member of such a Party and I pledge myself to exert myself to the utmost of my power along the whole line for the whole of the Irish Programme.

I have spent several years of my life in India. I left Ireland a Nationalist believing in her future as a self-governing nation. I shall return confirmed by all my experience in that political faith.

Even in India I found the first principles of Home Rule and the germs of self-government recognised and practised in the organisation of separate Presidencies and Governorships in which though under the control of a central Viceroyalty, local councils legislate upon the assumption of the supreme necessity of local knowledge and the advisability of a wide decentralisation.

With reference to Education I found in India that wherever a school or college was set up- whether the teachers were Hindus, Brahmins, Mahomedan, Mullahs, Presbyterian Elders or Catholic Jesuits—*the Government aided that school or college* on the one just and reasonable condition of supervision and examination by trained inspectors. India has taught me to detest more than ever the bigoted intolerance which refuses to the ancient Catholicity of Ireland what is granted to the newest and least Christian forms of faith in India.

With reference to the all-important question of the Land I found in India that undisturbed tenancy for twelve years gave the right of occupancy *with Fixity of Tenures* to the Indian farmer. Yet more—I found in India that *no rent, could be increased* upon the cultivator, except by the lawful arbitration of the civil courts. India has made me an unflinching advocate of Tenant Right with Fixity of Tenure as the initial condition of prosperity in an agricultural country.

Gentlemen, I am before all things an Irish Home Ruler, but next to my fidelity to Ireland I cherish the hope that I might induce the Irish people to think more of the lot of the unrepresented millions of India whom Irish valour has done so much towards subjecting to the British Crown. It is our duty as well as our advantage to do so. Next to our own striving for national life we can have no nobler ambition than their enfranchisement. Such a policy almost unknown to the Whigs and Tories of the present day would mark out your representatives in the House of Commons as its true and foremost Liberals.

It is not that India is wanting in good laws. Her legislation has, in fact, been in most cases conceived and carried out with the best intentions. There is indeed much in it that Irish reformers may envy but the laws are not administrated by the people and they fail.

Meantime the chief cities of India are thronged with Indian gentlemen distinguished by education, ability and high character, whom our principles pledge us to support in their claim to a full and proper share in the Government of their Native Land.

Charged as I now am with the judicial and executive administration of a million and a quarter of people, I hope that I may be able to bring to the consideration of domestic questions some practical training on such subjects as law, taxation, municipal government, land improvement, irrigation drainage, the forms of landholding and the extension and encouragement of education.—Your faithful servant. Charle, James O'Donnell.

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It will be observed that Mr. O'Donnell gives prominence to India in his address. And the manner in which he has placed India before his electors suggests the desirableness of an alliance between Ireland and India for Parliamentary agitation. This question has been raised in a leading Irish paper, the *Freeman's Journal* Dublin. That paper says : "Naturally the Irish people, themselves labouring under all the grievances incidental to a want of Local Self-Government, have a sympathy with other populations similarly circumstanced. If through the Irish representation, a bond of co-operation and of union could be established between the native population of India, struggling not to throw off English rule but to secure for themselves a voice in their own affairs, and the Irish people struggling for a restoration of their Legislative rights, it is evident that a very powerful combination might be effected, and one which would indefinitely increase the influence of the Irish members in the House." Again : "If the unrepresented millions in India could find a representation through Ireland, they in their turn might strengthen the Irish cause, and awaken England to the necessity of dealing with Irish demands in a different spirit. Besides this we owe something to India. Irishmen like Lord Mayo, Irish generals like Lord Gough, and many a thousand Irish soldiers helped to consolidate British power in India. Are we not under some obligation to see that the rule we thus assisted to impose is a just one? If at the same time that we can help the natives in India to an amelioration of their present wretched condition we can help ourselves, this would not lessen the gratitude we would thereby earn." India should certainly feel grateful to any party in England, which will espouse her cause in Parliament. She is mute, she cannot through her own children raise her voice in Parliament; a Gladstone here and a Bright there, a Fawcett here and an O'Donnell there now and then plead her cause, but there is no systematic agitation of Indian questions in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone until lately took little interest in India. His mind is occupied with questions nearer home, but he did us yeoman's service during the last session of Parliament. But he may yet return to office, and he may not therefore like to commit himself on Indian matters. Mr. Bright was one of the most zealous champions of India in years gone by, but age, ill-health and domestic affliction have told upon him, and he therefore now-a-days rarely speaks about India, but when he does speak he speaks thunders, which cannot but command attention. Mr. Fawcett is a host in himself and occupies the position of leader of the Indian Party; India is always uppermost in his thoughts, and he seldom misses an opportunity to call attention to Indian affairs. The change which has of late taken place in English feeling on Indian questions is chiefly due to his persistent advocacy, to his fearless statement of facts, to his generous and unabated sympathy, and to his indefatigable labours. Mr. O'Donnell has also kept up a brisk fire on Indian questions. But where is the Indian Party in Parliament? Of course we do not wish that India should be made the sport of party politics in England. All that we want is that Indian matters should be dealt with on the broad grounds of justice, humanity, and righteousness. At the same time we cannot forget that in a form of Government in which the majority rule party alliances are essential to the successful agitation of public questions. One may advance the most cogent arguments, lend the most charming and powerful eloquence, and adduce the strongest facts, but if he has no backers, his arguments, facts and eloquence are simply thrown away. Parliamentary majorities are not moved by abstract principles. Party sympathies and influences go a great way in obtaining Parliamentary support. It is therefore of the utmost importance that India should if practicable contract party alliances in England. If Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett will secure the support of the advanced Liberals, and if the Irish Party will lend their aid, as proposed by the *Freeman's Journal*, India will have ample cause for graulation and gratitude.

Of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell we need say little. He is well known to the readers of this journal.

As the author of the Black Pamphlet criticizing the famine policy of Sir Richard Temple, he established his claim to be heard as a keen observer of things around him. If he had not been a Government servant, he has not yet resigned the Indian Service, we could have spoken more freely about him than we now feel warranted to do for his own sake. The *Freeman's Journal* is quite right in saying that he commands the respect and confidence of the people of India, that is to say of those provinces where he is known. His appearance as a Parliamentary candidate, we observe, is hailed in Ireland on exceptional grounds The *Freeman's Journal* says: "There are peculiar and exceptional circumstances in the present case which might render Mr. O'Donnell's election an event of great political importance, having far-reaching effects on the Home Rule cause." Need we say that we wish every success to Mr. O'Donnell.

THE BENGAL CANALS IN 1877-78.

THE financial results of so-called Productive Works constructed with borrowed money cannot be too carefully scrutinised. The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1877-78 is now before the public. The total expenditure on canals in the Lower Provinces to the close of the year under report stood at Rs. 4,65,38,988. Of this sum, Rs. 4,57,01,620 represented the expenditure on the following works termed "Productive Public Works":—(1) Orissa Canals; (2) Midnapore Canal; (3) Hidgellee Tidal Canal; (4) Soane Canals. Of these works, the Hidgellee Tidal Canal had been completed and was in full operation during the period under review; while the other projects, though not completed, were in operation and yielding revenue. The balance of the capital outlay *viz.*, Rs. 8,37,368 was the expenditure on works not yet in operation. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,722 as compared with Rs. 3,29,760 in 1876-77 and Rs. 2,30,434 in 1875-76. The largest increase took place on the Orissa Canals, which yielded Rs. 45,490 in 1875-76, Rs. 74,557 in 1876-77 and Rs. 1,61,107 in the year under report. The other canals, too exhibit a steady growth in their revenues. The Soane canals yielded Rs. 101,292 in 1877-78 as against Rs. 73, 180 in the previous year. "In the case of the Soane Canals," the Report before us explains, "the increase would have been more marked had a fair proportion of the assessments been realised. Owing, however, to delays incidental to the first introduction of a regular revenue system, and to remissions rendered necessary by the destruction of crops, by insects in the spring, the collections fell far short of the demands." The increase in the Orissa Canals was "due to a nearly three-fold expansion of the irrigated area concurrently with an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the price charged for water." The water-rate in Orissa was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per acre for the Kharif crops. The year, we are told, was favorable to the spread of irrigation, the rainfall having been deficient in all the districts commanded by the canals, especially by the Soane Canals. The area irrigated by the Soane Canals in 1877-78 was 2,41,990 acres as against 35,819 acres in the previous year. The rate on these canals was lowered as a temporary measure to Re. 1 for the Kharif crops which had suffered considerably owing to deficient rainfall; and this probably accounts for the large increase in the irrigated area.

But in spite of all these favorable circumstances the working expenses of the Bengal Canals exceeded their earnings by Rs. 2,08,085, including interest on the capital outlay; the total deficit of the so-called Productive Irrigation Works in the Lower Provinces for 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 22,47,798 against Rs. 21,80,294 and Rs. 20,39,174 of the two previous years. The total accumulated interest charges to end of 1877-78 came up to Rs. 52,10,789. Taking the canals separately, we find that the capital outlay on the Midnapore canal to end of 1877-78 was Rs. 70,54,773 the total accumulated interest charges Rs. 21,37,743, the total working expenses Rs. 10,12,766 and the total receipts Rs. 7,57,285. The canal revenues for 1876-78 were Rs. 1,70,093 and the working expenses Rs. 2,03,814, leaving a deficit Rs. 33,721. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal which is a purely navigation canal is the only work in Bengal which yields a surplus. It should however, be carefully borne in mind that there is no irrigation from this canal. The Soane canals exhibit a deficit of Rs. 1,51,115, during the year, the receipts having come up to Rs. 1,01,292 and the working expenses to Rs. 252,407. The chief Engineer remarks:—"The year was one of very scanty rainfall. The total during the month of June to September was as low as that of 1873-74. Nevertheless the people displayed a surprising unwillingness to resort to canal water for the rice crop until forced to do so. This failure of the rains was common to almost all Northern India, and prospects were at one time so dark that, with a view simply to the production of more food, the Lieutenant Governor determined, at a certain sacrifice of revenue, to reduce the water-rate for the Kharif crop from Rs. 2-8, at which it had been previously fixed, to Re. 1, and to give water free in the Patna canal where regular assessments were impracticable, owing to the unfinished state of the distributories. These measures led to a considerable demand for water, which was well sustained in the rubbee season, and altogether 288,596 acres were brought under irrigation, viz., Khurreef 149,894 acres, rubbee 138,702 acres, of which 64,090 acres, under the Patna Canal, were exempted from water-rate." The results recorded here should convince the Irrigation Department of the advisability of reducing the water-rate on the Soan canals permanently. We do not understand why the rate for Kharif crop on the Soane canals should be Rs. 2-8 against Rs. 1-8 on the Orissa canals. The Provincial Revenues had to pay in 1877-78 Rs. 22, 11, 355 for the Orissa, Midnapore and Soane canals, and the corresponding charge for the past financial year was estimated at Rs. 20,00,000. The Chief Engineer thus discusses the prospects of the Bengal canals:—"Judging from present appearances, there is little prospect that any one of the three great schemes can pay directly the interest on the capital outlay on them for a long time to come. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the indirect value of the canals to the country must be largely in excess of the charges they involve. In 1877-78, 400,000 acres were irrigated, and taking the yield at an average of 20 maunds worth Re. 1 each, the total value of the crops raised could not have been less than 80 lakhs, half of which at least was due to irrigation and if 1877-78 was an exceptionally favorable year for irrigation, still it is apparent that, even with the very restricted area now irrigable, the returns in average years must be in excess of the deficits now met from the proceeds of the Public Works Cess." Colonel Haig now tells us that there is no prospect of the Orissa, Midnapore, and Soane Canals paying the interest on their capital outlay for a long time to come. But when the works were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company about twelve years ago, it was strongly represented to Government that, on the most moderate calculation, the works will yield a return of 16 per cent. on their capital outlay! So much for the accuracy of the estimates made by over-sanguine engineers.

Colonel Haig mentions in the report before us that some interesting experiments were made during the year to test the comparative outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops. We are told that seven hundred experiments made on crops under the Taldanda and Machgaon Canals gave the following results:—

	Paddy. Maunds.		Straw Maunds.
Yield of irrigated rice	... 26·61	...	26·87
Ditto unirrigated	... 10·72	...	12·08
Balance in favor of irrigation...	15·89	...	14·79

But twenty-three experiments made on the Kendrapara and High Level Canal showed again only 6·25 maunds of paddy and 7·18 maunds of straw. The Chief Engineer observes:—"At the rates prevailing in January last viz., 40 seers paddy and 16 maunds straw per rupee, the money value of the increased yield due to irrigation would be Rs. 17 per acre in the one case and Rs. 6-12 in the other, out of which only Re. 1-8 had to be paid for water-rate." The obvious conclusion which Colonel Haig would have the public to draw from these figures is that the Indian cultivator is so stupid that he would not avail himself of the advantages placed within his reach by a beneficient Government. But the ryot has more sense, and understands his interests better, than is supposed by our rulers. Irrigated lands no doubt yield increased outturn for a few years; but then the misfortune is that this state of things does not last long. The late Colonel Corbett in his valuable work entitled *Climate and Resources of Upper India* states:—"Canals and irrigation are doing more than anything else to destroy the agricultural prosperity of the country and to reduce land formerly fruitful to a state of sterility." Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, in his interesting note on the above work, writes:—Many a native cultivator has said to the writer:—"When the Canal first came into our village we thought our fortunes were made. For two or three years the village was a garden; but year after year we have seen the crops grow shorter and the ears become lighter until our outturn is far less than when we had no canal at all." An indigo-planter quoted in Colonel Corbett's book says:—"The produce in canal-irrigated lands in my opinion, will be worse yearly; what with sowing the same seed, and with this constant cropping and flooding the lands are being thoroughly exhausted. I remark yearly a great falling off of leaf, and this, by-the-bye, appears to be increasing. Canal plant grows quickly; it is, in fact, forced, and it consequently cannot draw sufficient support from the soil fast enough to keep pace with its rapid growth. If I am right in my conjecture, produce will get worse as the soil becomes more exhausted &c." We should like to know what the Irrigation Department has to say in answer to the statements quoted above.

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

UNDER the somewhat curious title of "can we educate education in India to educate *men*?" Miss Florence Nightingale has contributed to the August number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the first instalment of a paper on education in India. The portion now before the public deals with Primary Education in Bengal. The fair writer takes for her text statements like these which have often found expression in the writings of philanthropists amateur and professional:—"Education can alone raise the Indian peasantry out of their poverty": "The remedy is education": "Education will remedy the fearful evils complained of; and we must wait till it does so." Miss Nightingale proposes to herself the following questions and proceeds to answer them:—(1) What proportion of the boys in our Government schools are the children of ryots, and what of other classes? and (2) What proportion do boy-ryots at school bear to the actual numbers of boy-ryots who ought to be at school? The writer points out that in 1877-78 the latest year for which complete returns are available, out of 638,510 pupils in all colleges and schools in Bengal 269,940 or 42·3 per cent. are returned as children of "cultivators, gardeners, small ryots;" and that the great majority of these are receiving education in the primary schools, which have more than two-thirds of the total number of scholars. As the number of girls at school is exceedingly small, the scholars might for practical purposes be taken to be boys. As regards the second question, Miss Nightingale finds from the returns of the census of 1872 that 3,400,000 sons of cultivators—that is to say, one-fifth of their total number which was returned at 17 millions—should be at school. But the number actually receiving education as mentioned above shows only about one boy-ryot out of 12 or 13 who ought to be at school. Taking the entire male population of Bengal which was returned at 33 millions, the number of boys of school-going age may be computed at 6,600,000; but there are only 638,510 boys of all classes actually at school; that is about 1 in 10 of those who ought to be at school.

Miss Nightingale rightly holds that "the peoples' poverty in India is so extreme, notwith-

standing their frugality and industry, that to most of them how to live and not to die is the only question." She continues:—"They have no time, no energy for any thing that does not directly bear on how to keep alive; and the labor of their children is too valuable to be spared to go to school." It is, therefore, no wonder that the number of boys receiving education in this country is so much smaller than it ought to be. Those who have studied the condition of the people find it hard to understand how they contrive to keep body and soul together. Persons thus circumstanced cannot surely be expected to send their children to school. Those who have some resources beyond the current day and can spare the labor of their boys, are generally eager to give them education. There are schools all over Bengal in which a cultivator can learn all that is required to enable him to understand his rights; and he, as a rule, knows the value of education. We quite agree with Miss Nightingale in thinking that throughout India all the classes of the population need education, more especially the ryot, who without it is absolutely at the mercy of the unscrupulous landlord, or money-lender or subordinate Government official. It is education alone which can enable the ryot to resist the oppressions of these men, and he knows it well. But what can the poor fellow do? He must first manage to live and then he may think of sending his boys to school. Eastern Bengal, Miss Nightingale says, is the farthest advanced in the matter of education, and the reason is obvious. The material condition of the people in that part of the country, it is well known, has considerably improved during the past few years, owing to extension of cultivation and the introduction of several valuable staples. The simple truth is, that men must have bread before they will look for food for their minds.

The most interesting portion of Miss Nightingale's paper is that in which she discusses the bearing of education on the rent leagues in Eastern Bengal. She asks (1) "are they the leagues of educated ryots? and (2) do they do more good or harm? and (3) what instruction do we give in our schools so as to enable the future ryot to know what he is putting his signature to? to know what *legal* arms he has to use (*not* rioting obnoxious Zemindars, nor murmering money-lenders nor burning bonds although not forgeries) legal arms both as regards leases and illegal cesses and any kinds of illegal exactions, and as regards documents which bind him hand and foot to the sowkar?" The writer then goes on:—"The answer to these questions is, the rent leagues of Eastern Bengal are leagues of all ryots, whether educated or not. But, as we have seen, primary education has made remarkable strides in thatquarter, and very many of the ryots, compared with those of other districts, have been to school. Of course all need not have been educated in order to join in a league, for every popular movement has its leaders of higher capacity and education than the mass." We have no hesitation in saying that primary education has had nothing to do with the formation of rent unions in Eastern Bengal. Sir George Campbell's famous Resolution, which revolutionized the Bengal Education Department, was recorded on the 30th of September 1872, and in less than ten months from that date—before even the orders contained in that remarkable document had practically been carried into effect—the rent league of Pubna was organised. The leader of that league was, no doubt, a man of education, but the ryots who joined in it were illiterate. Indeed, none but foolish and ignorant men could have been persuaded to believe that they might commit acts of lawlessness with impunity; that the Government had issued orders for the discontinuance of the payment of the cesses they had been paying for many years, and that the property of the zemindars would be confiscated for their benefit. We are not here called upon to determine the causes of the Pubna agrarian riots of 1873, but we are sure that Sir George Campbell's policy of primary education had nothing to do with the occurrence. If educated ryots had formed the rent leagues in Eastern Bengal, they would not have used illegal means, nay committed brutal murders to uphold what they considered their just rights? Miss Nightingale observes: "If these combinations had been led by men of true manliness, of high principle and real education, what immense good might they not have done! But such crimes as these of course injure the cause of the Ryots more than anything else. The Ryots must fight for their rights by lawful means." The fact is, that rent leagues are often organised by designing men to encompass their selfish ends, and the poor ignorant ryot is deluded into their meshes. Let the royts fight for and sustain his just rights by all lawful means in his power. No sensible and right-thinking person would object to that. Miss Nightingale thinks that the education imparted to ryots should explain to them, "among other things, the real advantages of a village union; the nature of the documents they have to sign; and also teach them the industrial arts." She proceeds: "Boys may learn to read and write and keep accounts; and it may do them little or no good. It may, as often happen with the petty village officials, only teach them to oppress their poorer neighbour, instead of helping him. It may, as constantly happens, teach them to regard any manual occupation, such as agriculture or manufacture, as degrading." It would be a serious misfortune for the country if the boys of ryots were to receive education above their rank in life, teaching them to consider their occupation as degrading and to look up to employment in the public service as the most honorable thing they can do. Let us not have more candidates for *keraniship*. We have already had *enough* of them.

THE FAMINE IN KASHMIR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ANGLO-INDIAN critics have been fiercely assailing the administration of famine relief in Kashmir, and loudly demanding the intervention of the Government of India between the Maharaja of that State and his suffering people. They have been saying that not only has the Kashmir Durbar lamentably neglected to adopt proper remedial measures at this time of widespread and severe distress, but that one of its high and responsible officials has been guilty of a horrible crime. These alleged sins of omission and commission, it is argued, justify at least the intervention of the Supreme Government between the Maharaja of Kashmir and his subjects, if not the annexation of his territories to the British Empire. It has already been shown in the *Patriot* of the 15th ultimo that the Maharaja, with the limited means and resources at his disposal, has been doing his best to mitigate the deplorable sufferings of his people caused by a disastrous famine; and that at any rate, the Anglo-Indian, who raised a vehement outcry against the Kashmir Durbar for its failure to cope successfully with the distress now prevailing there, laid himself open to the retort—'physician heal thyself!' We now proceed to examine how far the serious charge preferred against one of the high and responsible officials of the Durbar has been substantiated.

It may be remembered that in the month of March last a rumour was spread to the effect, that by the order of Rai Radhakissen, head of the Police in Srinagar, boat-loads of paupers had been drowned in the Woolla Lake. If this horrible story were proved to be true, we would at once concur in the opinion expressed by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that the Kashmir officials are the vilest of their class in Asia;" and that "a crime has been committed, of sufficient gravity to justify the Supreme Government's intervention between the Kasmir Durbar and its subjects." A correspondent of our contemporary in Kashmir furnishes a summary of the evidence said to have been received with reference to the rumour in question. The correspondent does not say by whom the evidence laid by him before the public has been received; but we presume that it has been recorded at the inquiry held by Mr. Henvey, officer on special duty in Kashmir. Before proceeding to comment on the evidence, it is necessary to explain briefly how the report regarding the destruction, by drowning of boat-loads of paupers, originated, and under what circumstances Mr. Henvey held an enquiry into the matter.

There are in Kashmir, as in every Native State, two opposing factions among the officials. The leader of one is Rai Radhakissen, the accused, and that of the other Pandit Hargopaul, the Persian newswriter of Kashmir. The Rai, as head of the Police, caused the Pandit to be arrested on a charge of misappropriation of a quantity of rice entrusted to him for distribution among the poor. The Pandit, while in confinement, wrote a letter to Dr. Downes, Medical Missionary at Srinagar, informing him that some three hundred souls had, by the order of Rai Radhakissen, been drowned in the Woolla Lake. Dr. Downes brought the matter to the notice of the Maharaja, who was then at Jummu; and His Highness lost no time in directing Dewan Badr Nath, Governor of Kashmir to, enquire and report. The Maharaja, we are informed on the best authority, also wrote to Mr. Henvey asking his help in finding out the truth in this matter, and in punishing those villains who might have committed such a horrible crime. Dewan Badrinath reported that the story spread about the destruction, by drowning, of a large number of paupers was altogether false; and Mr. Henvey, too, informed His Highness that the rumour appeared to him to be unfounded. The Maharaja was not, however, satisfied with the result of these enquiries. He desired the General Committee consisting of Mr. Henvey, Dr. Ross, Babu Nilambar Mookerjee and some others, that had formed for organising relief measures, to make the strictest possible investigation into the whole affair, and offered a reward of rupees 5,000 to any person who could give such information as would lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the alleged wholesale murders. The Committee, for certain reasons which need not be stated here, declined to make the investigation. In the meantime Mr. Henvey visited Pandit Hargopal in jail, who said that he would be able to procure conclusive proofs of the drowning case against Rai Radhakissen. At the sametime a certain person presented himself before Mr. Henvey as one who had been saved from being drowned in the lake. The man's evidence being considered most important, he was kept within the Residency compound: and Rai Radhakissen was placed under arrest. Mr Henvey then held an *ex parte* inquiry; and the evidence referred to by the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* was, we believe, recorded at that enquiry. The correspondent thus summarises the evidence in the *Gazette* of the 4th ultimo:—"1.—A man of the name of Jumal came forward and told the following story.—He states that one evening in the month of January he was at the river bank at the (Woollee Lake, when he saw a large boat filled with paupers going down the river; in the middle of the night he heard their screaming for mercy: next morning he saw the same boat returning empty: two days afterwards he saw about twenty bodies floating in the Woolla Lake.

2.—On the public books of the Police of Srinagar being examined, *documentary evidence was found in their shewing that paupers had been sent out of Srinagar by order of Rai Radhakissen, head of the Police in Srinagar.* (The italics are ours.)

3.—Certain women came forward in the month of May stating that relatives of their's had been taken away from Srinagur in boats and had never been heard of since.

4.—A man named Zaman came forward telling the following story.—In the month of March he was wandering about the city begging with his three children. They were seized, but he refused to part with them and therefore accompanied them; they were all put into a large boat in which were two or three hundred paupers *all women and children.* A small boat accompanied the big boat, which was in charge of a man named Ibrahim But they all went down to the Woolla Lake together. On arriving there Ibrahim But ordered all the boatmen but one out of the big boat to the shore and drove them away. The one who remained took a chisel and deliberately scuttled the boat. Zaman saw his children drowned before his eyes with all the rest of the paupers except one boy. He himself managed to get to the small boat and hung on to it and having a little money tied up in his cloths saved his life by bribing the boatmen to take him into the boat. Having told this story at a public investigation Zaman identified Ibrahim But as the man in charge of the big boat. Two days afterwards Zaman was taken ill at the Residency compound and the people about him were particularly anxious that it should be believed that he had cholera, which led the medical officers to suspect that something was wrong, and on visiting him together, they at once saw that so far from having cholera, he was suffering from poison. He died and a *post mortem* examination together with the evidence of the public analyst at Lahore proved that he died from aconite poison."

We will first consider the documentary evidence said to have been found in the public books of the Police of Srinagar, shewing that paupers had been taken out of Srinagar by order of Rai Radhakissen. This evidence consists of a *perwana* or *hukumnamah* purporting to have been issued by the Rai to his subordinates. It runs as follows:—"You are hereby required to *apprehend* those poor cultivators from the district who are now wandering about the city in quest of food and to send them back to their homes. Let them return there and engage themselves in the cultivation of land, as satisfactory arrangements have now been made for their procuring food, &c. &c." This perwana had been shown by Mr. Henvey to Babu Nilamber Mukerjee before the commencement of the enquiry. Rai Radhakissen, on being interrogated about it, pronounced the document a forgery and denied all knowledge of it. A careful inspection of the papers of the

Police Office at Srinagar and other evidence have completely demonstrated that the document which was Phanded to Mr. Henvey as conclusive proof of Rai Radhakissen's guilt and which made a strong impression upon him, is a pure fabrication. Among the books of the Police Office have been found *perwanas* issued by the Rai to his subordinates to the following effect:—"You are hereby instructed to explain to the poor cultivators who are now wandering about the city in quest of food that they should now return to their homes and engage themselves in cultivation as satisfactory arrangements for their procuring food have been made in the district, &c. &c." In no perwana was the word "apprehend" made use of. Mr. Henvey when he shewed the *perwana hukumnama* to Babu Nilambar told him that one Pundit Dyaram knew every thing connected with it; and that if interrogated on the subject, he would give full information. Now, this Pandit Dyaram was formerly employed as a Police Clerk and was dismissed by Rai Radhakissen. The Pandit has since distinctly confessed before the Maharaja that he fabricated, at the instance of Pandit Hargopal, the perwana which Mr. Henvey showed to Babu Nilambar; that his inducement for committing this crime was the hopes which Pundit Hurgopal had given to the effect, that if he could forge such a document he would be able to pass the remainder of his life in comfort and happiness; that tempted by these high hopes he fabricated the body of the perwanas, and that the signature of Rai Radhakissen was forged by Pandit Hargopal. It has also been ascertained that Hargopal's brother, Shalgram, gave this perwana to Mr. Russell, the contractor, chosen by the Government of the Panjab for importing grain into Kashmir, who again handed it to Mr. Henvey. There can no longer be any manner of doubt that the document which was placed in Mr. Henvey's hands as a conclusive proof of Rai Radhakissen's guilt and which made such a strong impression upon him is a pure fabrication; and that the Rai had had nothing to do with it.

So much for the documentary evidence referred to by the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. We now come to the examination of the oral evidence summarised by the correspondent. The witnesses examined at the enquiry held by the officer on official duty, it should be borne in mind, had for sometime been kept in confinement in the Residency compound. Those very witnesses on their release have appeared before the Maharaja and plainly stated, *they merely repeated before Mr. Henvey the very words put into their mouths by pundits Hargopal and Dyaram; that none of their relatives were drowned; and that some of the people said to have been thrown into Woollee Lake died on land many years ago.* We have the best possible authority for saying that some of the relatives of the witnesses said to have been destroyed by drowning *have actually appeared before His Highness the Maharaja and can even now be seen at Srinagur.* The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* asserts that out of three hundred paupers, *all women and children*, drowned in the lake only one man, Zaman, survived, and that that man had the misfortune to see his three children drowned before his eyes. Now, one of the three sons, of Zaman named Rasula, is still alive at Srinagar and can be seen there by any body having eyes *as a miracle of resurrection*!!! The other two sons of Zaman, it has been proved, died *on land* some time ago, and their graves have been identified by the neighbours as well as by a very large number of near and dear relations. The correspondent of our Lahore contemporary further says that, according to Zaman Ibrahim, But was in charge of the boat containing paupers, and that he took a chisel and deliberately scuttled it. We are, however, informed that Zaman stated before Mr. Henvey that one *Karim But* caused the boat to be drowned; that a prisoner named Warmi But was brought before Zaman who said that that was not the man who had scuttled the boat; that Zaman was afterwards taken by the Resident Moonshi, named Abdul Habin, to the house of Pandit Hargopal, where he identified one Ibrahim But, superintendent of one of the Maharaja's poor-houses, as the man who had charge of the boat; and that thereupon Pandit Hargopal emphatically assured Mr. Henvey that Ibrahim But (the man pointed out by Zaman) had never done such a thing. A day or two after this occurrence, Zaman fell ill. At Mr. Henvey's request Drs. Ross and Downes attended on the man. The sudden death of Zaman who in consideration of his being the most important witness in the drowning case had been kept in the Residency compound, is no doubt calculated to create strong suspicions of foul play; but then it must not be forgotten that it had been arranged from the beginning that Zaman was to have his meals in the house of the Residency Moonshi Abdul Habin mentioned above, and that the Maharaja's people had had nothing to do with the man. It will thus be seen that the documentary evidence which was handed to Mr. Henvey as a conclusive proof of Rai Radhakissen's guilt was a forgery of the persons said to have been drowned in the lake by the order of the Rai, some are still alive and can be seen, while others died on land years ago, and that the whole story spread in March last was a pure fabrication maliciously intended to injure the reputation of the Maharaja and his officials. Now that Rai Radhakissen has, by a careful and exhaustive public investigation, been honorably acquitted of the charge laid to his door, we hope we shall no more hear of the horrible story of the boats.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE Indian public will doubtless read with pleasure the following letter from Mr. Fawcett, acknowledging the British Indian Association's vote of thanks to him:

51. The Lawn, Lambeth Road
LONDON S. W.
Saturday 6th September 1879.

My dear Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will convey to the Members of the British Indian Association my sincere thanks for the resolution which they passed, and which you were good enough to forward to me in reference, to the policy of economy which the Indian Government has now promised to carry out. I fully appreciate the kind motives which prompted you and the members of the Association to speak of me in such complimentary terms, but I feel that you place much too high a value upon any service that I have been able to render to India.

Although I think that great importance is to be attributed to the fact that the Government have at last recognised the critical state of Indian finance, yet I am sure unceasing watchfulness will be required to secure such a reduction of the expenditure of India as her financial position necessitates.

Hoping that in the future I may be able to devote not less attention to Indian questions than I have done in the past.

To Kristodas Pal Esq., Secy. British Indian Association. Believe me to remain, Your's very faithfully, HENRY FAWCETT.

We entirely agree with Mr. Fawcett that "unceasing watchfulness will be required to secure such a reduction of the expenditure of India as her financial position necessitates." We cannot feel too grateful to him for his generous promise of continued attention to Indian questions.

WE HAVE before us the Annual Report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for the year 1878-79. It is one of the most valuable and useful institutions in India and is quietly doing immense good to the British Army in India. The Association was originally established in 1862 and re-opened in 1872. It has been unceasing in its activity and steadily extending its beneficent influence. There are branch societies in each of the three Presidencies in connection with the several regiments and batteries. The Association encourages the abstainers by offering medals, gold and silver watches, and stars of merit and cards of Honor. We hope and trust that the good work, which it has so benevolently undertaken, will continue to progress, and that it will succeed in eradicating or reducing to a minimum the pernicious habit, which is the bane of the British army in India.

OUR COUNTRYMEN ought to feel deeply grateful to Sir Steuart Bayley for the recent orders of the Government of India regarding the Durga Puja holidays. Sir Steuart wrote a statesmanly minute on the subject. He did not, as stated in some of the morning papers, recommend *eight days* for Durga Puja holidays. He took a broad view of the whole question. After putting the arguments on both sides he remarked that it was the British Government, which had raised the Durga Puja vacation to a national institution, and that it would not be now acting fairly by cutting it down. He held that the European merchants trading in India must conform to the national usages of India. As for the reduction of the Durga Puja holidays from twelve to eight days he did not see the reasonableness of the compromise. The gain to the merchant would be scarcely appreciable, while the loss to the State in the shape of deep discontent among the Native community would be immense. Accordingly he recommended that no alteration should be made in the Durga Puja holidays. But the Government of India, while acceding to his recommendation, has decided, so we are informed by authority, that there "shall be no alteration *this year* in the Durga Puja holidays. They will last for twelve days as hitherto *viz.* from the 20th to the 31st October inclusive." The italics are ours. We do not understand why the decision is limited to *this year* only. Is it intended to revive the question next year? We can only say that it is not wise on the part of the Government of India to keep this sore question open. In the meantime may we ask the Government of Bengal to publish the whole correspondence on the subject, the report of the Committee on the Durga Puja holidays, the letter of the Bengal Government to the Government of India, and the letter of the latter to the former conveying the above orders?

THE SECOND Municipal Election of Calcutta is over. The following statement of results is approximately correct:

Ward No. 1.	Ward No. 10.
Babu Sharoda Churn Mitter*	Babu Sreenath Ghose*
,, Shamlal Mitter*	,, GuneshchunderChunder†
Ward No. 2.	,, Sreenath Dass†
,, Nemy Churn Bysack*	Ward No. 11.
,, Girindra Kumar Dutt†	,, Jogesh Chunder Dutt†
Ward No. 3.	,, Judoonath Ghose†
,, Kalinath Mitter†	Ward No. 12.
,, Nemy Churn Bose†	,, Prannath Pandit*
Ward No. 4.	T. A. Mendes Esq.*
,, Nobogopal Mitter†	John Hart Esq.*
,, Joygobind Law†	Ward No. 13.
Ward No. 5.	Moulvi Fuzlur Rohomon*
Dr. Rajendralala Mittra L.L.D.†	Babu Preonath Dutt†
Babu Lal Madhub Mukerji*	,, Gopeenath Mukerjie*
,, Radha Ramon Mitter†	Ward No. 14.
Ward No. 6.	Moulvi Ahmed†
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal†	Babu Surendronath Banerjee†
Babu Bhoobun Mohun Sarkar†	,, Gocool Chunder Dhur*
,, Promotho Nath Basu*	Ward No. 15.
Ward No. 7.	Moulvi Serajul Islam†
,, Sreenath Chunder†	Dr. E. W. Chambers†
,, Romakanto Sain†	R. Barton West Esq.*
,, Aushootosh Dhur (Jr.)*	Ward No 16.
Ward No. 8.	Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadoor†
,, Mudoosoodun Dutt†	A. M. Bose Esq.†
,, Nobin Chunder Boral†	T. H Wilson Esq.*
,, Jadublal Dutt* (Objected to.)	Ward No. 17.
,, Prankissen Ghose*	Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjee†
Ward No. 9.	Babu Kali Mohun Dass†
Dr. Juggobund Bose†	,, Kali Churn Banerjee*
Babu ProbodhChunderMullick†	Ward No. 18.
,, Charu Chunder Mullick†	T. W. Babonam Esq.†
	Babu Shishir Coomar Ghose*

* Newly Elected.
† Re-Elected.

Of the above forty-eight Commissioners thirty have been re-elected and eighteen newly elected. The following comparative statement shews the different professions represented in the past and present corporations:

Professions.	Late corporation.	Present.	Professions.	Late corporation.	Present.
Barristers ...	2	1	Marchants & Banians ...	3	3
Pleaders ...	6	9	Doctors ...	4	5
Attorneys ...	8	9	Landholders & others...	22	17
Editors ...	3	4			

The Commissioners may be thus divided according to religion or nationality:

	Late corporation.	Present.		Late corporation.	Present.
Hindus ..	35	... 35	Native Christians ...	1	... 2
Mahomedans..	2	.. 3	Religion not known ..	2	... 1
Brahmos ..	2	... 1			
Europeans ...	2	... 3			
Eurasians ..	2	... 3			

Seventeen Commissioners are unseated by the present elections; we give their names below:

Babu Omirto Nath Mitter	Babu Nundo Lal Bose
,, Bhojendro B. Chatterji	,, Pran Nath Dutt
,, Bhyrub Ch. Banerji	Mr. Phipson
,, Bhoobun Mohun Dass	R. Mitra Esq.
,, Chunder Madhub Ghose	Babu Rajendra Nath Mitter
,, Doorga Mohun Das	,, Sitanath Dass
,, Gopal Lall Mitter	,, Shama Ch. Sircar
,, Kally Ch. Shome	Mr. F. F. Wyman
,, Mooraly Dhur Sen	

Of the above only five Commissioners were candidates at the second election, viz., Babus Omirto Nath Mitter, Bhyrub Chunder Banerjea, Prannath Dutt and Sitanath Das and Mr. Phipson.

WE THINK we have said enough on the subject of the scope of the Civil Service Resolution passed at the late Town Hall meeting at the instance of the Indian Association, particularly as it is interpreted by its organs, and had no intention to return to the charge. But the question has been so fairly put by our contemporary of the *Statesman* that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing some of his remarks. Our contemporary says, "the question is not an unimportant one, but it is, we think, one on which native politicians may very well agree to differ, without agreeing to quarrel." Quite so, but young blood is hot. The writer, while conced-

ing the advantages of education in England, about which we do not of course quarrel, says :

But while we should think it desirable, in some such way, to encourage young men to go to Europe voluntarily, it seems very clear to us that Government should not compel them to go to Europe as a condition of admission to high public employment. That would be really to bar the entrance against all but a very few; and it appears to us that, if it be once admitted that natives of the country can only be qualified for high public service by some years of enforced expatriation, this would be equivalent to an admission that natives are really not qualified for high public service. The Indian Association would, we think, be justified in agitating for the creation of *inducements* to young men to go to study in England; and against such a movement we do not think that the more conservate section of the community—which, after all, is *the* community—would complain. But it would be suicidal to insisting on having residence in England made compulsory on aspirants to high public employment. This appears to us so manifest, that we are surprised and sorry that the matter should become a cause of disunion where union is all-important.

This is the verdict of an impartial critic, who has the most generous sympathy for the natives of this country, and who is always willing to discuss Indian questions on the broad grounds of justice and humanity. He thus replies to those, who seem to think that there is nothing good in the Indian, who does not get an English polish by a residence in England :

"It does seem rather hard on those able native gentlemen who have never left the country, to say, in effect, that they are not men of culture, not regular in their habits, not energetic assiduous, and hard-working in their duties, that their constitution are not capable of bearing the physical and mental strain of high public employment, that they are not only deficient in experience and observation, but in sterling moral worth, and so on. We are afraid our contemporary's eloquence and earnestness have carried him futher than he meant to go—further than the most "rampant Anglo-Saxon" would care to go. We will not be misunderstood. We fully agree with our Brahmo contemporary that young men seeking to distinguish themselves in the service of their country, should be encouraged to go to England. We believe that those who have a fairly good foundation of natural ability and character will gain immense advantages from a visit to England. But we should think we were doing a grievous injustice to a multitude of natives of India, who have never been out of India, if we assumed, with *public opinion*, that no native of the country could acquire those habits and qualities it enumerates without going to England for them. And we fear, if that were indeed so, the visit to England would prove of little use. You cannot gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles by any process of transplantation. A visit to England will not change the nature. If the mind and character contain the germs of excellent qualities, it is probable that travel and education abroad will assist powerfully in their development. On the other hand, there may be both in India and in England, such a thing to be seen as.

"A proud, conceited, talking spark,
Returning from his finished tour,
Grown ten times perter than before."

We say this out of no disrespect to those whom the *Patriot* and others style "England-returned baboos." Those of the classes whom we personally know are men worthy of all respect. But, just because we think young men of hopeful natural parts should be encouraged to visit England, we would deprecate anything like a tendency to make the mere fact of having visited England a badge of superiority, and to deny to all who have not been in England the possession of such qualities as those denied them by *Brahmo Public Opinion*.

These out-and-out English-education-mongers forget that they are libelling the nation, if they really think that the educated Indians, who have not received a varnish in England, "have no worth intellectual or moral." If this position were true, then farewell to all hopes of national advancement, for the whole Indian nation cannot be deported to England and then brought back after a thick English varnish !

The *Nava Kush pala* of the *Bengalee* and the *Brahmo Public Opinion* has not yet ended. It is really amusing to see the rage and fury with which they charge against us. The *Bengalee* has overwhelmed us with about nine columns of his heavy artillery, in which the vocabulary of raillery has been nearly exhausted. We are charged with "ignoble motives" "unworthy jealousy," "insincerity," "shifting ground," with lending our "wonderful intellect, great capacity for work, tact which is perhaps unrivalled in India" "to uphold the prestige of the zemindars against the prestige of the nation," &c. &c. And lastly we are told that we are "using the knife of an assassin rather the sword of the soldier." After this we should in humble imitation of the great Rama take to sack-cloth and ashes, and spend our days in wilderness ! But, stop !—ours is not after all a hopeless case, for our amiable youth "repeats" he has "unfeigned respect for us," and this repetition we believe he would not have made if we had been really so bad as he has painted us. We cannot, however, help exclaiming in the language of King Lear :

Blow ! blow ! thou winter wind !
Thou art not so unkind
As man's remembering not !

Both the *Bengalee* and the *Brahmo Public Opinion* seem to think that old men have no business in this world—to put it in their elegant language "the sceptre has slipped from the hands of the old self-styled leaders of public opinion," "the young men of the country have discovered the worthlessness of the men who had set up themselves as the leaders of public opinion." Need we remind them of the memorable lines of the poet—

We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow,
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think *us* so !

Out of sheer compassion we will give our raving friends of the Indian Association one good advice, whether they take it or not. If they wish success to their "begging" mission, let them remember that it is the "landed gentry" and "orthodox community" who can and will pay them, but they will simply cut their own throats if they go on abusing and maligning them as they are doing. The school-boys may swell their ranks and *io pæans*, which may mislead the ill-informed or the unwary, but they cannot lend them "the prestige of the nation" or bring grist to the mill.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, September 28th.—Dakka was re-occupied on the 29th without opposition. It is reported from the front that up to noon on Saturday, all was quiet in Kabul. The Amir has written to the Ghilzais of Spega to desist from troubling in the Bazaar Hazar. He has also promised assistance in transport and supplies. General Roberts arrived at Kushi on Sunday and was to see the Amir next morning. Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, Hadilula (?) Khan, son of the late Dost Mahomed, Abdullah Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan once Governor of Herat and Mahomed Hakim Khan are at Zarghun Shahr, waiting for General Roberts. Enroute to the Shuturgardan General Roberts was attacked by Mongols and Ghilzais, chiefly the former, in Hazar Darakht. Deputy Surgeon General Townsend was severaly wounded in the face. Five of the 3rd Sikhs were killed.

26th.—Major St. John has received a letter from Muhammed Tahir Khan at Kelat-i-Ghilzai expressing pleasure at the approbach of our troops and promising assistance in obtaining supplies. The report of Tahir's flight is accordingly untrue.

29th.—General Roberts will probably send forward to Kabul a proclamation to the effect that the British army is advancing to take possession of the place, and warning all peaceably disposed persons who have taken no share in the attack on the Residency and the plundering of it and the city to take immediate steps for their personal safety and that of their women and children. All persons after receipt of the proclamation found armed in or near Kabul will be treated as enemies.

30th.—In to-day's Legislative Council the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea were taken into consideration. On the motion of Mr. Hope, the Bill, which extends to the Western Coast of British India North of Cochin was subsequently passed into law. The Hon'ble Sayad Ahmed Khan moved for and obtained leave to introduce, a Bill for enabling Local Governments to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr. Bazett Colvin, spoke on the measure. The Council was adjourned for a fornight.

Simla, October 1st.—General Roberts telegraphs from Kushi on the 29th September, that he advances on Kabul on the 2nd October. The weather is magnificent, the troops are healthy, and all is well.

1st.—Lieutenant Kinloch, of the 12th B. C., was murdered at about 11 o'clock on the 30th ult., on his way to join his regiment. A volley was fired at him by about forty men, hidden close to the roadside between Chappri and Mandori. His body was brought into Thull. The dak escort and posts along the line are being strengthened.

1st.—A telegram from General Roberts at Kushi, dated the 30th September, afternoon, states that on that day the Cavalry Brigade with two guns, Horse Artillery; two Companies of the 72nd Highlanders and the 5th N. I. marched for Zarghun Shahr; the 23rd Pioneers join them with treraure and reserve ammunition to-day. The last of the Kabul Field Force left Alikhel on the 29th and would reach Kushi to-day. The Mangals and Ghilzais who attacked the troops on the 27th suffered consideaable loss and are reported to have dispersed. A small party of the 92nd Highlanders under Colour Sergeant Macdonald and the 3rd Sikhs under Jemadar Sher Muhammad, a native of Kabul, did excellent service coming to close quarters with the enemy. Dismounted men of the 9th Lancers and 5th Punjab Cavalry aided materially with their carbines. The Amir and his Afghans are astonished at horsed guns being driven over the Shuturgardan pass where the road has been made under General Baker's orders. The Daood Shah's wounds said to have been received when he attempted to dissuade the mutinous regiments from attacking the Residency have been verified and dressed by Dr. Duke.

2nd.—Reports from Kushi, dated the 1st October state that the Cavalry Brigade would be at Zahidabad on the 2nd. Wali Muhammed Khan, and several other Sirdars chiefly Barakzais have all professed friendship for the British Government. Supplies are forthcoming by order of the Amir. Probably by Sunday the whole force may be assembled in front of Kabul. Four infantry regiments from Turkishtan are said to have returned to Kabul,

3rd.—General Roberts telegraphs that his three Brigades would meet at Zargun Shahr on the 2nd October. Postal and perhaps heliographic communication with the Shuturgardan will be kept up. After the force has occupied Kabul, the telegraph wire will be carried there, protected by a millitary post between Kabul and the Shuturgardan. The 3rd Sikhs and 21st N. I. and four guns, mountain battery, are strongly entrenched on the Shuturgardan. The Amir and his advisers strongly urged delay, He fears that his own troops may sack the Bala Hissar on hearing of our approach. He has only one regiment trustworthy. The Afghans never contemplated that a British force would reach Kabul this season, and are surprised at the rapidity of our movements. The advance will not be delayed. General Gough, with the Guides and 6th Foot and four mountain guns, has reached Basawal. The country is quiet. The Governor of Jelalabad has promised assistance. His agent has instructions to warn the tribes to abstain from acts of hostility. The officals have told the villagers to send in supplies, which they are doing. Communications with the Shuturgardan are being strengthened. Major St. John with General Hughe's column reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 20th (30th ?) September. The arrangements made by Sardar Shere Ali Khan for supplies on the road and for the post were excellent. Sardar Muhammad Tahir Khan met Major St. Jhon outside the fort, and has collected some supplies. Grain is abundant, but fuel and forage are scarce. The country is apparently quiet. Caravans are arriving unmolested from Kabul. The thermometer is below freezing point at night. An early and severe winter is predicted.

3rd.—The Shuturgardan was unsuccessfully attacked on the morning of the 2nd. by independent tribes from the South. They were repulsed, twenty killed, and their standard taken. Our loss was six wounded.

4th.—The column under General Roberts was to march to Zahidabad on the 3rd. Great difficulties about transport. No certain information of the attitude of the troops in and about Cabul they are apparently in want of leaders. On the second the Ghilzais assembled in great force on ridge about Shuturgurdan. They were attacked and driven off with the loss of thirty killed. Our casualties, Major Griffiths third Sikhs and a Sergeant of sixty-seventh Signalling party both slightly wounded, also three men of the third Sikhs. The affair will have a good effect all over the country. On the third Colonel Jenkins with Guides cavalry and detachment Ninth Foot reconnoitred Peshbolak.

5th,—The Government of India have sanctioned a punitive expedition against the Zaimukht and Orakza tribes who inhabit the Valley lying to the North of Thull and Kurram river. For sometime past these tribes have committed a number of serious outrages which have remained unpunished and have recently culminated in the dastardly murder of Lieutenant Kinloch on the 30th September. They have broken the engagements with the British Government into which they had voluntarily entered and to which they had pledged themselves in writing. They have received allowances for the protection of the tract of territory which they inhabit and have treacherously raided upon the very parts which they were subsidized to guard. Advantage will be taken of the arrival of the Eighty-fifth Regiment in Meeranzai with a mountain train battery about the middle of the present month, to inflict upon them a punishment for their long series of outrages. It is expected that about the time that this Regiment arrives at Meeranzai, two Squadrons of Ninth Lancers will be in or around Badshikhel together with the twentieth Punjab Native Infantry and two mountain train guns under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers. The Punjab Government will probably add a Regiment from Bannu which is four marches distant. The command of the expedition will be in hands of Brigadier-General Tytler, who will arrange details of its execution in consultation with Captain Plowden Deputy Commissioner of Kohat.

5th.—General Roberts force halted yesterday (fourth) a Zahillabad to send back transport for ammunition and store they were to march to-day to Churasiab leaving impedimen in store at Zahidiabad all well.

MONEY MARKET.

Octo(ber 4, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	12	*a*	93	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	93	8	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	0	*a*	95	8
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	99	12	*a*	100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	99	12	*a*	100	0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	7	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... „	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	.. „	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... „	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	.. „	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	.. „	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	... „	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOUSFSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Sir. J. B. Phear, France.....	18	2	0
Rai Romonymohun Roy Chowdry, Bahadoor Tushbhandar.....	13	4	0
I, Sarkar Esq., Delhi.....	3	0	0
Chairman R. C. Committee, Mymensingh.....	13	4	0

Baboo	Joggonnath Chetty, & Co,. Town Hall Mysore	2	12	0
,,	Greeshchunder Ghose, Roy Bahadoor, Hooghly	13	4	0
,,	Janokynath Mojoomdar, Dabigunge	10	0	0
,,	Woomachurn Ghose, Jessore	6	10	0
,,	Gopalchunder Mookerjee, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,,	Sreenath Chatterjee, Malibund	6	10	0
,,	Mothooranath Sanyal, Tura	20	0	0
,,	Jogendranath Ghose, Perozepore	13	4	0
,,	Monohar Mookerjee, Buddibatty	10	0	0
,,	Bhobonmohan Chatterjee, Julpigore	10	0	0
,,	Jodeonath Ghose, Chundernagore	13	4	0
,,	Sirdharcelal, Bhagulpore	20	0	0
,,	Chundercoomar Bose, Govindpore	10	0	0
,,	Sreeram Chatterjee, Saknara (Burdwan)	6	10	0
,,	Gobindpersad Boral, Dinagepore	20	0	0
,,	Tincowry Chowdry, Kanoo Junction	3	8	0
,,	Soshcevoosbun Mookerjee,	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 1, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr J. Tweedie, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th July 1879.

Mr. W J. Money, C. S. I., Civil and Sessions Judge, is allowed subsidiary leave for one day, under Section 35-1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him under orders dated the 10th June 1879.

Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Omullo Churu Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the site of a new jail in that district.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 19th instant.

Major R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree, is allowed subsidiary leave from the afternoon of the 13th July 1879 to the 24th idem, inclusive.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for two months, under Rule 2, Section 13, supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st of November next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted the following officers extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned against their names:—

Mr. J. Posford, C. S., two months.
,, G. S. Park, C. S., six months, on sick certificate.

Moonshee Miyeeuddin Ahmed, Canoongoe of the First Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Sarun, for employment on land registration duty, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean, Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for three months, under Section 23, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Nundjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted to the district of Lohardugga. Baboo Nundjee is also appointed to be temporarily a Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. A. H. Haggard.

Baboo Kedarnath Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is posted temporarily to the Serampore division of that district, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties at Serampore.

EDUCATION.—Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee, Head Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th July last.

Baboo Lal Vihari Bhaduri, M. A., officiated temporarily in the Third Class of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee,

Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of police, Singbhoom, is appointed to be a member of the Singbhoom District School Committee, *vice* Mr. D. W. Ritchie, on furlough.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Annoda Churn Kastogiree, in medical charge of the North Suburdan Hospital, Chitpore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Kunja Lal Sanyal is appointed to have medical charge of the North Suburban Hospital, Chitpore, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Annoda Churn Kastogiree, or until further orders.

Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Officiating Civil Surgeon of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for eight days, with effect from the 4th proximo, to enable him to appear at the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani, to be held in Calcutta on the 6th idem.

Assistant Surgeon Ram Moy Roy, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Shumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, Bhawanipore, during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Ram Chounder Sen, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Mohendro Lal Ghose, B. L., Officiating Moonsif of Kudba, in Purneah, is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Baboo Romesh Chunder Labiree, deceased.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Mr. C. G. Lewis, resigned.

Baboo Rajendro Coomar Bose, Moonsif of Ranaghat, is appointed to be a Moonsif of the district of Nuddea, and to be ordinarily stationed at Ranaghat.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr. J. J. O' Flaherty, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, from the Mozufferpore to the Patna Division, in the interests of the public service.

Mr. O' Flaherty assumed charge of the Patna Division on the 6th September 1879, before noon.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, Julpiguri Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the First Calcutta Division as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Price, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Dallington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm. Pimples Freckless, & Eruptions on the skin.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

It is hereby notified that printed errata for lists of persons qualified to vote and to stand for election as Municipal Commissioners, have been affixed at the different Police Stations for public inspection.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
The 2nd October 1879.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1880.

At the Villa "Seven Tanks" in aid of Calcutta Charities.

BIRTH.—At Kishnaghur on the 23rd September 1879, corresponding with the 8th Ashin 1286 B.S. the wife of Babu Surjya Kant Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergung, of a son.

"THE undersigned Company offer a reward of Rs. 10 to the persons who will give us full information about R. McKanay Esq., who was an Executive Engineer at Mysore and was transferred in 1874 or '75 to that province on the same duty. The intimater should give full information of his residence, situation locality and the division or district to which the place belongs.

B. JAGANATHA CHETTY & CO.,
Mysore Town Hall, Mysore.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

On and from the 6th instant, No. 3 down-train which leaves Calcutta at 3 P.M., and No. 3 up-train which leaves Sonapur at 4-15 P.M., will run on Saturdays only. For particulars see the revised Time Table.

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Calcutta, the 1st October, 1879.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

From and after the 11th October 1879, Ice will be sold at both Depot and Factory at six pie per pound. Purchasers of Tickets from this office get an advantage equal to three per cent. on the amount purchased, thus for Rs. 10 they get tickets to extent of 330lb.

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Manager pro tem.

WANTED.

By an Executive Engineer of extensive experience, a situation under a Distt. or Munipl. Comee. or Native Prince.

Address Civil Engr.
Post Master, Ghazeeabad.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of five lacs of cubic feet more or less of well-pugged and well-burnt Jhama Khoa for Road Repairs.

One-fifth of the quantity tendered for to be delivered at the Municipal Depots by the 1st of January 1880; one-fifth on or before each of the following dates:—

1st April 1880
1st July 1880
1st October 1880

and the balance by the 1st December 1880.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained on application from the Engineer's Office.

Tenders to be submitted not later then the 10th instant, and to be accompanied by an earnest deposit calculated at one per cent. on the total value of the quantity tendered for.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any quantity not less than 25,000 cubic feet.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

গুপ্ত-লিপি।

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে; মূল্য ১৲; ডাক মাসুল /০।

প্রথম খণ্ড—মূল্য ১।০; ডাক মাসুল /১০।

গুপ্তলিপি-লেখক-প্রণীত "চতুরা" উপন্যাস /৫।

কলিকাতা—শ্যামপুকুর ষ্ট্রীট ৩৮ নং নূতন বাঙ্গালা যন্ত্রালয়ে, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে ও চীনা বাজার ৩৯ নং পদ্মচন্দ্র নাথের দোকানে পাওয়া যায়।

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE EXECUTION OF EARTH-WORK ON THE FOLLOWING ROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF BOGRA.

	No. of Miles.	*Earth-work.*	*and Turfing.*
Chattiangram Road	26	12,00,000	1,75,000
Sultanpore	3	5,25,000	1,75,000
Serajgunje	24	10,00,000	50,000
Sheriakandy	13	11,00,000	...
Nattore	13	4,00,000	...
Dinagepore	45	15,00,000	3,00,000
Mahstan Shibgunje	5	80,000	...
Chandpore	1	6,000	...
Phooldighi	1	25,000	...
Mattidaly	1	20,000	...
Rangpore	17	8,00,000	...
Total		67,10,000	7,00,000

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned for any portion of the work in P. W. Form No. 7M. before the 15th Proximo. Earnest money in currency notes, as required in the above Form, should accompany each tender.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th Proximo and those whose tenders are accepted will be required to commence work from the 1st of November next.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

E. STAPLES,
District Engineer Bogra.

Bogra, 20th September 1872.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee Tipperah three overseers on salaries of Rs. 80 Rs. 70 and Rs. 60 respectively with a conditional travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. None but overseers passed and trained in the P. W. D. need apply. Applications stating age, previous employment &c., will be received up to the (10th) October. Candidates appointed will have to join their respective appointments on receipt of their appointment letters.

F. JONES.
Chairman,
Dt. R. C. Committee Tipperah.

SPECTACLES FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Gold plated best quality folders... Rs. 10
Fitted in Silver Frame..... „ 7
ditto in Steel ditto ..... „ 4
HURRY DASS SREEMANIC.
77, East Side of the Jorasaco Bazar.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Pice Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a plot of Government land lying on the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road near the village Kamarhatee, Agorpara Thannah Baranagur, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs and measuring more or less 8 bigahs and 18 cottas of standard measurement formerly occupied by the Military Department for the purpose of encamping ground and commonly known as the site of Coxe's Bungalow, bounded on the North by the garden land and jheel of the late Sir Rajah Radha Kant Deb Bahadoor, on the south and east by the garden land of Baboo Punchanon Mookerjee, and on the west by the Barrakpore Trunk Road will be sold fee simple to the highest bidder at the office of the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, at 2 P. M., Monday the 10th November 1879, subject to the practice and procedure for payment and recovery of purchase money under the provisions of Act XI of 1859 and Act VII (B. C.) 1868.

T. E. COXHEAD,
Offg. Collector.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.

Price of Piping per foot . As. 12, Re. 1, 1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ... 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do... ..	Re. 1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute..	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from ia depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
No. 107 ..... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950.

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; t is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose Rs. 260.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts. Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gals. Rs. 275.

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached Rs. 350.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c. Rs, 575.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most

EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have

JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
And Brussels Carpets Repps
Damask cloths, Cur-
tains Tapestry Repps
Cornice Fringes
Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS.—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the *lighting* of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 *lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

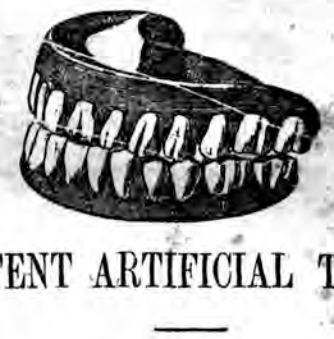
Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.



PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
Surgeon Dentists.
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts
Rs. 5. ☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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READ
THE "CALCUTTA MAGAZINE."
Single, or specimen copies, forwarded anywhere, free of postage, on receipt of its price Re. 1, which may be sent in postage stamps to the Manager, "Calcutta Magazine."
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts. Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepaul after ordering for one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,
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